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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

The Aftermath of Munich

Governments Explain Acts

Out of the Waste, a Lily?

¶ **Aftermath**—Since the "Munich peace purchase" any news from Europe seems an anticlimax, and what two weeks ago would have been "scream-line stuff," is merely routine today. For instance, imagine what would have been the mental reaction if today's head lines had appeared prior to the peace song of the Munich quartet. Attend: "German Army of Occupation Resumes March Into Sudetenland"; "Hungarian Government Presents Czechoslovakia With a New Note, Demanding Negotiations on Hungarian Minorities Problem"; "British Government Challenges Opposition by Calling for a Direct Vote of Confidence"; "French Cabinet Gives Daladier Virtually Dictatorial Powers in Field of Economy and Finance." •All of these headlines spell big news—and yet in the relief consequent to the four-power agreement at Munich they hardly cause a ripple. Significant, isn't it? Indicates, doesn't it, that in a large degree at least mankind considers that peace is more important than politics, prestige, or political economy? Thus a peaceful adjustment, even with blunders, reveals superiority over adjustments made with bludgeons.

¶ **Debates**—Britain's Parliament, sitting on the Chamberlain foreign policy vs. the Eden foreign policy, so to speak, reveals enough support for the Prime Minister's acts to encourage a Conservative Cabinet, recently deserted by Alfred Duff Cooper (as First Lord of the Admiralty), to challenge opposition. The vote will be for "ayes" and "nays" on the proposal which "approves the policy of His Majesty's Government whereby war was averted in the recent crisis, and supports their efforts to secure lasting peace." Critics of the Chamberlain policy refer to it as a "sweet reasonableness" toward dictators who only understood the "mailed fist." Supporters, however, say that strength has not been lacking in the Prime Minister's negotiations. •They contend, indeed, that it is much better, when mailed fists are being used, to permit them to hold an olive branch.

¶ **Power**—The "following wave" of the Munich peace sweeps over the French Cabinet, too, and washes away indecision regarding France's financial relations. The four-power accord, in other words, is not hailed by France as any permanent guarantee of peace. While the dove has gone forth and returned with an olive branch, French statesmen, perhaps, detect on its stem the signs of powder. The Cabinet grants to Premier Daladier approval of his plan for decree powers to "rebuild France's economy and finances," after having approved a declaration defending the Munich agreement. Included in the plan—which is substantially concerned with paying for mobilization and continued defense measures—is thought to be gold revaluation and an increase of Government borrowing powers from the Bank of France. • The peace purchased by prestige now seems demanding its concomitant of prosperity.

¶ **Recovery**—Britain grows introspective as the Parliamentary debate proceeds. The needle of public opinion swings from "adherence to principles" to "the realistic attainment of peace." France grows eloquent, finding the Munich peace an open diplomacy openly arrived at which expressed the people's wish for peace. But the big republic spares a word for its unfortunate Czech sister. Premier Daladier commends the "courage of the Czechoslovak nation and its leaders." What does Czechoslovakia say? Well, it has little time to talk effectively yet. Its twenty-year-old suit is shrinking so fast from the rain of power politics that its main effort is on readjustment. • However a spokesman in America (Czech Minister to Washington Vladimir S. Hurban) sounds a courageous note for his countrymen. "We do not give in to despondency . . . we do not exhaust our energies blaming others . . . we guard against internal weakness . . . we draw close as brothers . . . concentrate energies on our own problems."

¶ **Possibilities**—Various estimates at home and abroad are given as to President Roosevelt's influence in the Munich agreement, but no criticism has come to our attention that he was wrong in his fundamental plea for peace on the reasonable assumption that war is so unnecessary. That logical precept continues to attract intelligent thought. More people are agreeing as the significance of Munich percolates through general consciousness, that a determination toward peace goes farther in assuring peace than a gravitation toward the "necessity-for-war" mesmerism. America's Undersecretary of State, Sumner Welles, further builds on the thought. • Out of uncertain factors involved in the present instable arrangement between the four powers, might grow a very definite and vital movement toward permanent world stability—if. If we can agree on a basis for world disarmament; on the banning of barbaric bombings; on a general economic appeasement. . . . If we can find a sincere desire to stabilize and pacify world relations . . . If we can go our extra mile!

One Sea Hero Honors Another

© International

Capt. George Fried **Capt. Alfred M. Moore**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Capt. Alfred M. Moore again answers the SOS.

Word has reached here that on Oct. 2 Captain Moore of the American Banker, enroute to London, received a distress call from the burning and sinking schooner Pioneer. Five men were taken off the lumber schooner before the American Banker resumed its journey.

It is only a matter of weeks, it was recalled here, since Captain Moore was decorated for distinguished service at sea, by another sea dog of renown—Capt. George Fried, who rescued the crew of the freighter Antinoe when Captain of the Roosevelt in 1926, under heroic circumstances, and has been honored by several Governments for this and other exploits.

Saltonstall Gets Pledge Of McMasters Support

BULLETIN

The State Republican Convention adjourned at 2:30 p. m. after adopting the entire platform of the Resolutions Committee plus a new plank calling for labor representation on any state committee dealing with any problem affecting labor.

The serious Townsend plan threat to Republican gubernatorial election chances was eliminated today with the spectacular appearance of William H. McMasters, Townsend plan candidate for Governor, at the GOP Convention to pledge his support to Leverett Saltonstall, GOP nominee.

Prior to the appearance of Mr. McMasters, who had sought the GOP nomination in the primary, the Republican Party had faced a split because of the 47,000 votes which Mr. McMasters polled in the primary and was expected to carry with him into the election. Such an independent vote would appear to forecast the election of James M. Curley, Democrat nominee.

Mr. McMasters, when questioned about his independent candidacy, said: "As far as I am concerned my name is not on the ballot. I shall ask my supporters to vote for Mr. Saltonstall."

McMasters Cheered

The Townsend plan candidate, appearing to speak to the Convention delegates, received a cheer as vociferous as any accorded Mr. Saltonstall.

He said "I control but one vote. I have always controlled it. Under all the rules of what is left of honest politics in Massachusetts, my vote and support had been earned by the candidate who defeated me in the Republican primary. He will have my vote on election day. The best interests of the Townsend plan will be served if all those who would have voted for me on election day vote the entire Republican ticket."

Mr. McMasters told the delegates that he had asked the resolutions committee to adopt a resolution pledging the party to force Congress to consider the Townsend plan without delay.

Improved Chances

The collapse of the McMasters independent candidacy plus the efforts of Charles L. Manser to withdraw his independent candidacy leaves only William H. Davenport in the independent field. Thus the Republican victory chances in November have been immeasurably improved.

Mr. McMasters explained that the plank he proposed to the resolutions committee "merely pledges the Massachusetts Republican delegation in the Congress to use their best efforts to have the plan discussed, without further delay, by the incoming Congress. Any measure in which a large number of citizens have taken an active political interest should be given fair consideration, and either be enacted or rejected. In my opinion, the only constructive challenge to the recession is the Townsend National Recovery Plan."

Reported Out

The McMasters Townsend plan proposal was reported out favorably by the Resolution Committee after a prolonged session. The Townsend plan plank is practically that proposed by Mr. McMasters when he appeared before the Convention to announce his support for Mr. Saltonstall.

If the Convention adopts this proposed plank the Massachusetts Republicans will have followed the lead of Republicans in Maine who wooed the support of Townsend plan followers and gained election victory in September.

Other planks in the proposed platform included:

1. The contention that permanent responsibility for flood control rests

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President Says Go Ahead on NE Flood Control

Allots $11,000,000 for work—Committee says fresh $11,000,000 is needed before July.

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt approved today an $11,000,000 allocation of federal funds for expediting flood control work in New England.

The approval was made public at the temporary White House in correspondence between the Chief Executive and members of a Special Conference Committee he established to consider the New England flood control problem.

Members of the conference group were Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator; Brig. Gen. John J. Kingman, Acting Chief of Army Engineers, and Clyde L. Seavey, Acting Chairman of the Federal Power Commission.

The committee reported an additional $11,000,000 should be made available prior to next July 1 for construction of reservoirs and other flood protective works.

President Approves Plans

In a telegram to Mr. Hopkins, the President approved the Conference Committee's recommendations and authorized Mr. Hopkins to ask Daniel Bell, Acting Budget Director, "to work out the allocation of funds which will be needed."

Under the President's instructions, Mr. Bell will consult with officials of the War Department, WPA and PWA.

The Conference Committee, after recommending the allocation of an additional $11,000,000 for New England flood control projects, wrote these specific suggestions:

"Construction should be undertaken in the valleys of the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers in the Connecticut River Valley. The works to be started should include reservoirs at Knightville, Mass., Surrey Mountain, N. H., Union Village, Vt., and Birch Hill, Mass., and local protective works at Hartford and East Hartford, Conn.; Springfield, West Springfield, Chicopee, Northampton and Holyoke, Mass.

Work in Merrimack Valley

"In the Merrimack River Valley construction should be begun on the dam and reservoir at Franklin Falls, N. H. Work should also be taken on the River Hill, N. H., reservoir as soon as plans are completed, if possible prior to July 1, 1939. The Total estimated cost of this reservoir is approximately an additional $11,000,000.

"The surveys for the flood control plan for the Blackstone River should be expedited, and should these surveys reveal the feasibility of productive works at Woonsocket, R. I., and Worcester, Mass., such works should be undertaken as soon as the plans can be completed.

"In addition to the foregoing measures for commencing construction, the preparation of flood control plans for all rivers in New England on which the Congress has authorized surveys to be made should be expedited by special allotments of funds. These rivers include the Pawtuxet, Housatonic, Ashuelot, Millers, Chicopee, Providence, Quinnipiac, Pawcatuck, Seekonk, Saco, Androscoggin, Kennebec, Penobscot, Salmon Falls, Otter, Winooski and Hoosic."

Will U. S. Lead Disarmament Move? Radio Mobilizes World Against War

Short wave receives credit for halting hostilities by conducting a town meeting of universe.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Did the radio stop a world war . . .?

It couldn't have happened in 1914!

It took the threat of a second world war to make the earth realize the part that short-wave radio can play in international events—mobilizing uncounted tens of millions into a town meeting of the universe, kindling them into something approaching a united front of the peoples against war.

Even yet, the man in the street and the frock-coated diplomats have not quite analyzed it. But in emergency cots of the big broadcasting corporations where executives, commentators, news analyzers flung themsives into a 24-hour-a-day schedule in past weeks they, for the first time, have some conception of what it all means.

They have learned suddenly a new technique, they have grasped the fact that a new kind of "global news coverage" has come into the world; they have felt the impersonal thrill of participating in vast events and as standing as brokers between unseen statesmen and unseen millions of potential cannon fodder; above all they know that it is going to be hard to make another war when the world is being kept informed, instant by instant, of what is going on!

That is the story of the past two weeks that shook the world. The aggressor was named in advance and the world knew about it! The vehicle for focusing the situation and peace efforts was the radio. As they say here in Washington, "Roosevelt and radio stopped the war tide." A good many people would lay chief emphasis on radio.

Compensation of the Age

Back of it all is a hitherto concealed fact that millions of pessimistic philosophers have failed to observe in the past 20 years. That is that there have been compensations for the new machine age and its apparently unlimited destructiveness; if it is easier to blow a city to splinters today, it is also easier to put in the world fire-call. It couldn't have happened in 1914!

The Machine Age has produced the airplane that made the Chamberlain trip to Hitler possible; it has supplied the magic carpet that took the world to Prague, Munich, London, Paris, Warsaw, and dozens of other points, to hear for themselves what was happening and what statesmen had to say.

Why didn't the second world war come off? Mr. Chamberlain told the House of Commons Sept. 28, "I have no doubt now, looking back, that my visit alone prevented an invasion for which everything had been prepared. . . . Rather than wait he (Herr Hitler) would be prepared to risk a world war."

What caused Chancellor Hitler to wait?

Pleas and concessions by the democracies, no doubt, but back of it all, playing an important part, was the mass mobilization of world opinion that came as never before by the radio, and that will come again, even more rapidly, in the

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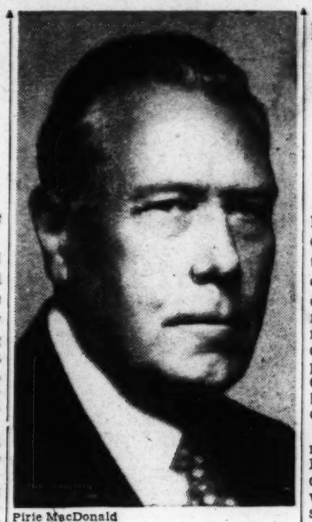

Pirie MacDonald

Myron C. Taylor

Vice-Chairman Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees.

Refugee Problem Provides Test For German Sincerity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Myron C. Taylor, Vice-Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees, outlined a program for the orderly transfer of emigrants out of Germany to new homes in a speech before the Council on Foreign Relations here last night which in effect challenged Germany to prove by its refugee policy the sincerity of its alleged desire to live with rather than to fight the rest of the world.

The speech pointed the finger of blame at Germany for the "tragic" and "chaotic" manner in which refugees are being driven from Germany. He called it "one of the most tragic happenings of modern times" and added that it is "tragedy, moreover, which is for the most part entirely unnecessary and avoidable."

"The second paragraph of the speech declared that "a stable European order based on justice and good will can have no place for such a source of rancor and unrest," a declaration which diplomatic observers viewed as a direct and intended notice to Germany that here in regard to this refugee problem is a perfect opportunity to give evidence of a sincere desire to put its relations with the rest of the world on an honorable basis.

Deals With Two Phases

Nothing could be easier, Mr. Taylor suggested, than to take most of the heartbreak and actual human suffering out of the migration of peoples from Germany whom the German Government considers undesirable. He blamed most of the tragedy on two things. First, the precipitate flight imposed on the refugees from their homeland before any arrangements can be made for their absorption elsewhere. Second, the fact that they are driven out of Germany almost penniless.

His remedial proposals dealt with these two phases. He pointed out that one principal objection of refuge countries to acceptance of the refugees as they leave Germany is the lack of "opportunity for those

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Hull aide hints Nation will co-operate with Europe in attempt to win permanent peace.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Challenging Europe to use its hard-won Czechoslovakian peace settlement as the threshold to a basic settlement of its tensions, Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, here last night called for world disarmament, a world agreement to ban civilian bombing, and economic appeasement along the lines his chief, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has been working ever since he took office.

Unstated in the speech, but rumored here, is the possibility that if Europe gives evidence of a sincere desire to convert its momentary victory for peace into something substantial, it will find an unexpected degree of co-operation from the United States available. That this immediately contemplates American participation in a world disarmament conference is rumored, although no confirmation is available in any official quarter.

Efforts for Peace

Mr. Welles' address, delivered over the radio, was arranged and written subsequent to the settlement reached at Munich, Germany, last week. In it he made public for the first time details and chronology of American participation, disclosing fully the extreme emergency which existed last Tuesday and intensive efforts made by Washington to help halt the march of German troops into Czechoslovakia three days in advance of the announced deadline.

The emphasis on the narrowness by which war was averted threw into graphic relief Mr. Welles' suggestions—the American program—for driving on from Munich to higher and safer ground where the world will be free from the stark horror which stalked through the nations last week.

Work Not in Vain

After giving his account of how narrowly peace was saved, and after declaring peace is "positive" and must be sought by "positive" efforts, not by negative moves to stave off war from crisis to crisis, Mr. Welles reviewed the principles of international law and order which Mr. Hull has been preaching for years and then concluded:

"If on such a basis as this there should now be brought to pass the solution of all of those tragic controversies which still fester in Europe and in the Far East, and thereby make less probable the outbreak of new controversies in the future, the agony of spirit which countless men and women have suffered during these last few days will not have been in vain.

"Only in such a way can the nations of the world be enabled to move forward toward the determination of the two great underlying needs of today, the solution of which becomes daily more necessary—the limitation and reduction of armaments, together with a world-wide agreement to cease for all time attacks on civilian populations by air bombing and by gas and that economic reconstruction without which there can be neither international stability nor well-being."

The story of the crisis day of Tuesday as told by Mr. Welles follows: "Throughout the night of Sept. 26 (Monday), and as the hours advanced during the day of Sept. 27 (Tuesday), there was cumulative evidence that the situation in Europe was moving rapidly toward an apparently inevitable climax. From the reply made by the German

(Continued on Page 17, Column 5)

France Courts Friendship Of Italy and Reich

Hungary puts pressure on Prague for cession of Czech lands — Slovak discussion begun.

Two Parliaments today heard the story of the effort to save the peace of Europe by sacrificing Czechoslovakia. Premier Daladier told the French Chamber that a new period of friendly relations with Germany and Italy would result: Page 1.

Earl Baldwin, former British Prime Minister, defended the Munich Accord in the House of Lords as Opposition criticism of the Chamberlain policy continued in the Commons: Page 5.

France meanwhile struggled with a serious financial situation. Financial page.

Hungary pressed for immediate negotiations for cession of Czechoslovakian territory. The Czechs launched autonomy discussions with the Slovak minority. And the German occupation of the Sudeten areas continued: Pages 4, 5, and 16.

Daladier Defends Pact On Czech Partitioning As Only Way to Peace

PARIS, Oct. 4 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier today announced the beginning of a new era of friendly relations with Germany and Italy and paid homage to President Roosevelt's peace messages during Europe's crisis week.

The Chamber of Deputies stood as one man to cheer when the Premier spoke of "the great, generous and logical voice of President Roosevelt" in referring to the President's appeals.

Reading a ministerial declaration on the Four-Power Pact over Czechoslovakia, he said that his meeting with Chancellor Adolf Hitler at Munich last week marked the start of friendly relations between France and Germany.

He declared France had decided to send an Ambassador to Rome to resume cordial relations with Italy, in a virtual state of suspension for two years owing to France's refusal to recognize the conquest of Ethiopia.

The Premier carried into the session Cabinet approval for proposed decree powers to "rebuild France's economy and finances."

Full Powers Demanded

While M. Daladier started reading the declaration to a jammed Chamber of Deputies, his Finance Minister, Paul Marchandeau, said in the corridor that the Government insists that Parliament vote it full financial and economic decree powers.

He said that the powers, which would amount to a virtual temporary dictatorship, would be requested until Dec. 13, and that M. Daladier would stake the life of his Government on the issue.

M. Daladier, in the name of the entire Government, paid homage to the "courage of the Czechoslovak nation and its leaders."

He declared that Czechoslovakia's present trials enable it to "reforge its political unity." He also paid tribute to British collaboration with France "during these difficult weeks."

The ministerial declaration, which also was read in the Senate by Former Premier Camille Chautemps, said:

"Perhaps, for the first time in the history of the world, everything was undertaken publicly and discussed openly before the peoples.

"If peace has been maintained and preserved it is because we have not had recourse to plots of secret diplomacy. We acted in the light of day, under the control of our peoples, and I insist here that the people, all the people, wish peace."

London Visit Described

Describing his Sept. 18 visit to London with Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, M. Daladier told how Prime Minister Chamberlain acquainted them with the findings of Viscount Runciman, unofficial British mediator in the German-Czechoslovak dispute.

"Need I tell you with what emotion we learned that the English observer, in his soul and conscience, concluded it was impossible to make Czechoslovaks and Sudeten Germans live together any longer when all our efforts had consisted in making Czechoslovakia turn toward the federalism which would have assured the integrity of its territory?" he asked.

Declaring that it then became necessary to face "realities," M. Daladier said:

"We found ourselves faced with the following alternatives:

"Either to say no to Sudeten demands and thereby push the Czechoslovak Government into an unyielding position and the German Government to aggression, thus provok-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Intimate Message From the Country

Bob Taft Puts a Lot of Color Into the Ohio Senatorial Campaign With Coming Debates With Senator Bulkley

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Ohio, September, 1938

To most people outside this sturdy state, the chief interest of 1938's politics in Ohio will be the campaign for the Senate being made by Robert A. Taft, son of President and Chief Justice William Howard Taft, for there is something inherently appealing about the American political families, from the Adamses to the La Follettes, and not forgetting the Roosevelts. Moreover, in some places a great name is good for votes—like the fellow who voted for Roosevelt in 1932 because he was glad to hear he got back safely from hunting big game.

Well, Bob Taft is no stripling. He is a seasoned lawyer and public man in Cincinnati. He was in the university when his father was in the White House. He and his brother Charles are determined to keep the family name in public life. Incidentally, they are as unlike as only brothers can sometimes be. Bob is a thorough-going conservative, allied with the established GOP machine in Ohio. He is a hard-hitter, and is conducting a stem-winding campaign this year. Charlie is a good bit younger—he was in the banister-sliding stage when his chuckling father was in the White House. He is, moreover, a thorough-going liberal. His "If I were Roosevelt" set the original keynote for the progressive Landon campaign in 1936; he was a Landon "brain-truster" until the Republican National Committee pulled his seductive person out of Topeka.

The story in Ohio is that the Taft brothers held a conference, and decided that this year Bob should have his turn. If he gets elected, he will be the family public man. If he gets licked, Charlie will have a turn next time, whenever that is. Otherwise, Charlie will keep on guiding the Committee for Mobilization of Human Needs, and other good works.

Bob Taft is running against the President's Harvard classmate and faithful supporter, Senator Robert J. Bulkley. He has challenged the Senator to a series of joint debates, and beginning early in October, the State is to witness—in six big cities—and hear on the radio a face-to-face struggle between the two candidates.

Would Have National Effect

Election of a conservative Republican to the Senate from Ohio would obviously send repercussions ringing over the country, and would make Bob Taft something more than the favorite-son presidential candidate he was in 1936, although he is not now really estimated as presidential timber.

The governorship race is greatly important to Ohioans. In the State House now is Governor Martin W. Davey, a shrewd politician and brilliant broken-field runner. He lost the Democratic nomination to Charles Sawyer, who had New Deal support. Governor Davey was roundly scored by nearly every Ohioan with whom I talked: his machine of state employees, his ruthless withholding of relief from the needy cities, and his one-man domination of the state government are widely criticized. On the other hand, he made his primary campaign as an opponent of the New Deal and of the CIO—a platform which won him 67 out of 88 counties in the primary. He lost only on account of big Sawyer majorities in Cleveland—Cuyahoga County.

The successful nominee, Charles Sawyer, is a quiet lawyer from Cincinnati. His basic platform is support of the New Deal. He is opposed by John W. Bricker, the attorney general who in the 1936 election ran ridiculously ahead of the Landon ticket. Mr. Bricker has been a "coming man" for some time. He was an able attorney general. As a Republican he carried Cuyahoga County which includes Cleveland by 30,000 votes in 1936 when Roosevelt was winning by 180,000. This year, Mr. Bricker profits by the Davey-Sawyer split.

Candidates of High Character

Ohio is fortunate in four candidates—in the two major parties—who are of such appealingly high character. Taft and Bulkley, Bricker and Sawyer, are all public men who are above many of the common devices of politics. Indeed, the "worst" criticism of Mr. Bricker, which I heard from three high and widely separated sources, was that he was too much of the "preacher type." Well, that might not be such a handicap, after all, although it is easy to see what my politician informants meant.

The Columbus Dispatch poll, based on an extensive straw vote, shows the two Republicans just barely ahead: Bricker with 52.7 per cent over Sawyer's 47.3 per cent; Taft with 51.8 per cent over Bulkley's 48.2 per cent. But polls have been wrong in the past, and the best estimate of Ohio is that it's a real race—which is encouraging enough for many Republicans.

The GOP seems likely to win about five congressional seats back in this State, and maybe more. One studious wandering observer figured out that switches in Ohio, whether to Republican or Democrat, could be multiplied by 10 and give the national change. This rule has worked uncannily for many years. So if five Republican congressmen replace Democrats this year, it means that the national GOP gain will be 50. (Note to Reader: Check this after election day).

All in all, Ohio is a good test this year, a test of opinion on national issues as far as the Senatorship goes. Watch it.

Erwin D. Canham

Links in Christianity's Chain

Christianity—Its beginnings; Healing stressed by the Disciples and the "70 others" as they spread the Gospel through the world—Conditions in Palestine proved favorable for reception of Jesus' teachings.

Second of 56 Articles

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With Christianity briefly defined, the next step is to examine the means undertaken to disseminate its teachings. From the Gospel record we learn that when Jesus appointed his 12 disciples, he provided in a measure for the spreading of his message. Can there be reasonable doubt that he was convinced of his role as Messiah and Saviour, as Way-shower and Master, and therefore was planning for the spread of the good news which it was his mission both personally to teach and practically to demonstrate?

In the furtherance of this purpose, he also sent out 70 others of his followers to preach the Gospel and heal both sickness and sin. As we learn from the record, he was explicit in his instructions, more especially in relation to the healing ministry.

That Jesus also conceived of a society to carry his message to the receptive everywhere is plain from his conversation with Peter: "And I say also unto thee, That thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Here the Greek work "ecclesia" has the definite meaning of "church," that is, of an association of his followers having for its purpose the perpetuation and spreading of his teachings, which have come to be termed "the Christian doctrine."

The word translated "church" does not appear again in the Four Gospels, but appears in Acts repeatedly and also in the Pauline and later epistles. The idea of a society manifestly conceived by Jesus took root and the result has been the Christian Church. This term broadly interpreted includes all the multitude of societies which, each in its own way and in accord with its own interpretation, have carried the Gospel message to the uttermost parts of the earth.

Conditions in Palestine

To gain anything like a comprehensive view of the situation out of which sprang the new religious order, it is necessary to examine briefly the condition of society in Palestine in its several aspects. What was the status of religion at

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War Saving Asked for Czechs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 4—The Archbishop of York today suggested that help to Czechoslovakia should equal the cost of one week of the world war which humanity has escaped through the small Republic's sacrifice.

Some estimates place the monetary cost of the 1914-1918 conflict at $1,500,000,000 a week.

The immediate British loan to Czechoslovakia to be $50,000,000.

Further international loans are expected to raise the total to $150,000,000.

During 1938, world rearmament is estimated to be costing more than $200,000,000 a week.

Paris sources indicate that the cost of the recent mobilization and re-stocking of war supplies has been between 10 and 15 billion francs (from about $270,000,000 to $400,000,000).

Thousands Share in Profits, As Shown by Federal Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—That a good proportion of American industry believes in profit-sharing in one form or another and that many leaders look to it as a possible solution of labor problems and an escape from excessive taxation is attested by results now being compiled in a national survey by the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate.

There are more than 4,000 corporations in the United States which have profit sharing, bonus, or pension plans for their workers, Donald Despain, director of the Congressional survey which is being conducted from Chicago, reports.

Since the survey started in June, some 700 of these concerns have voluntarily supplied complete details of the operation of their plans. Co-operation of all employers is being sought and Chambers of Commerce are also being asked to encourage their members to supply data and to volunteer information.

The Committee making the survey was established last May by a resolution by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, who is a member of a three-man committee. The others are Senator Clyde L. Herring (D) of Iowa, and Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado.

Is Merely Fact Finding

Mr. Despain, in outlining the work of the survey states:

"It is not the purpose or intention of the Committee to recommend legislation respecting profit sharing in any manner whatsoever. That is a subject for voluntary consideration and adoption. However, if the recorded experiences of this survey prove profit sharing to be sound in principles and effective in results, the Committee will recommend governmental encouragement through the granting of compensatory tax rewards and tax exemptions to firms where profit sharing has been voluntarily established."

The survey has revealed, Mr. Despain reports, that profit sharing plans are quite general throughout all branches and types of businesses. The majority of these systems are in effect in concerns which fall into the middle group employing from 500 to 5,000 workers. One surprising fact to the committee has been the number of banks with some employee plan. To date the survey has found there are more than 200 with some such plan.

Many divergent views of profit sharing, what it means, what it will do, and how to apply it are to be found among employees, Mr. Despain said.

Some leaders, he stated, declare "you cannot share profits without sharing management" and others are fearful that "profit sharing transfers ownership." These fears he states are unfounded, since many firms themselves point to signally successful plans which have operated from a quarter to a half century.

Other businessmen, he has found, claim that profit sharing will raise wages and others that it will reduce wages. "As to the effect on wages," he states, "the one positive result of profit sharing has been to stabilize wages, except as governed by economic changes."

"There are those who claim that the sharing cannot be differentiated from wages, but the testimony of the most effective and successful plans disproves this statement. We are familiar with plans under which the employee attaches no relationship whatsoever between wages and 'share funds'."

Despite the prevalent idea that employees will support and approve a profit sharing plan while profits are made, but will become resentful when company losses occur and profits are not available, Mr. Despain reports that a number of companies have testified that no such condition prevails in the operation of their plans.

Much Depends on Form

Such an attitude and reaction, he points out, depends entirely on the form of the plan.

Methods of operation revealed by the survey are so varied that there are scarcely two alike and the record of experiences show complete failures and brilliant successes.

A large number of the firms answering the questionnaires pay cash bonuses at regular or irregular intervals. This system is especially being studied since it is the opinion of many leaders that this is the least beneficial to the employee and that far more satisfactory results are reported by concerns that use their profit-sharing systems to provide long term investments, retirement funds, pensions, and other plans that provide security and income for the employee in later years. Cash bonuses, Mr. Despain pointed out, are usually spent all at once.

Japanese Assume Control of Phone Service in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Indications of Japanese enterprise in taking over the former Chinese management of various telegraphic communications centering in Shanghai are seen in announcements just sent by mail to past clients of the lines.

Over the signature of T. Fukuda as President, the Central China Telecommunications Company, Ltd., at 87 Whangpoo Road, communicates that "ever since the beginning of this year under the auspices of the Japanese military and naval authorities, the Central China Telegraph Company has been working in the purpose of constructing as well as maintaining the telecommunications business in this part of China," and therefore the Central China Telecommunications has been organized to operate this Company and "take whole control over all telecommunications in Central China jointly incorporated by Chinese and Japanese."

With typical Japanese modesty, the letter goes on to say: "During the infancy of this organization, much is to be regretted, we believe, for the immaturity and imperfection of our service. Nevertheless, in fulfilling the high expectations of the community, we will endeavor with our utmost to enlarge our working staff, to increase our efficiency, and to augment our installations. . . ."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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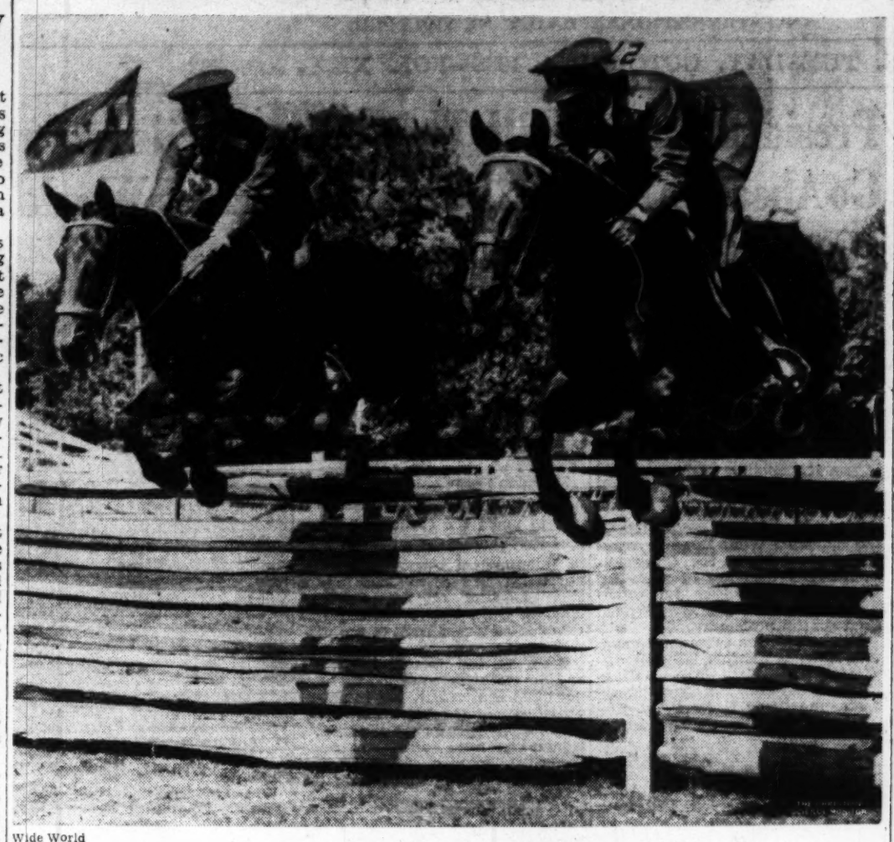
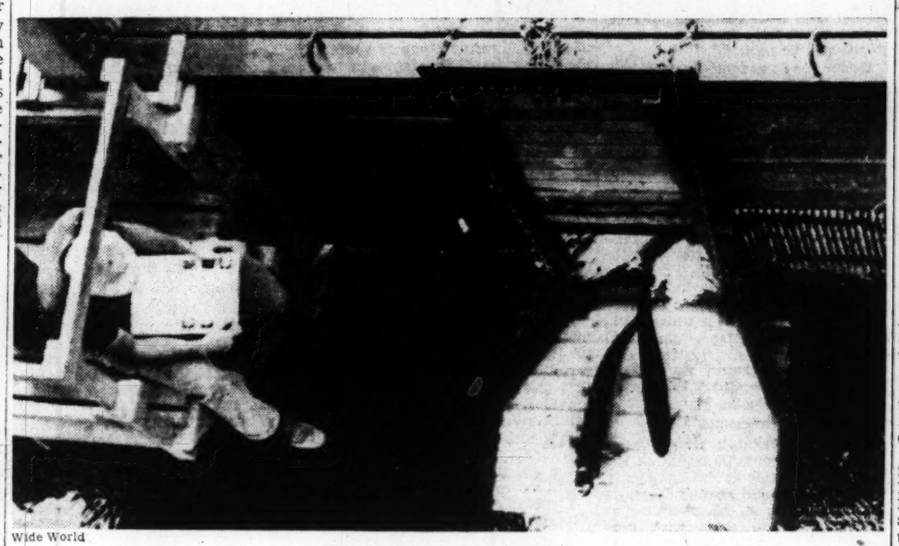
The Camera Views the News



Wide World

Neck and Neck Over the Bars

A team of the Chile Carabinero jumping in the military pairs event of the Piping Rock Horse Show, held at Locust Valley, L. I., recently. The horses are Caupolican and Chinicol.



Wide World

Two Salmon Passing By

You are looking down on one of the fish gates at Bonneville Dam just as two salmon are passing through on their way to spawning waters. The man seated at the left with what seems to be a magazine is really checking the two fish with species pictured. Every Columbia River salmon is recorded and classified by experts at the gateways as they pass through.

Vandenberg Calls For Fair Test Of New Americanism

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—United States Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg called upon Michigan Republicans here Oct. 3 to embark upon a "spiritual crusade" to "give this chastened American system a full, fair chance."

Delivering the keynote address at the Republican State Convention, he said he spoke "on the eve of a great Republican victory, in Michigan and in America," which, he predicted, would be a "preview of 1940."

"Our ballots," he asserted, "are about to notify the nation that Michigan is no outcast among states where constitutional guarantees prevail; that we want and intend to get social and economic progress under law and order; and that we are done with 'red,' whether it be in riots on the State House grounds or whether it be in ink upon the ledgers of the Commonwealth."

The impending campaign, he declared, "transcends ordinary party lines," and he invited the support of "brave Jeffersonian Democrats in defense of the American heritage" because "political labels have come to b far less important than the contents of the package."

Senator Vandenberg praised the Republican governorship nominee, Frank D. Fitzgerald, and the Republican candidates for Congress in Michigan, asserting that "nowhere among them are there 'rubber stamps.'" "The 'yes man' is on his way out," he said, "and he won't come back through Michigan."

As objectives for the Republican Party, Senator Vandenberg listed: Restoration of relief responsibility and administration to "nonpartisan state authorities"; a labor policy which "preserves every constructive benefit in the Social Security Act and the Wagner Labor Relations Act "yet which cures the uneconomic and subversive results that flow from both"; and an agricultural program which will maintain "an American price for domestic consumption and the world price for the surplus."

Wide World

Three-Year-Old and Her Teddy Cross Ocean

Margit Elizabeth Mary Tempke gave her toy bear a drink of water at Travelers Aid Society headquarters in New York City before going on to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eline Tempke, in Montreal. The little girl crossed the Atlantic on the steamship Gripsholm of the Swedish-American Line after visiting her grandparents in Finland for a year.

What! Another Grand Canyon?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEREY, Calif.—Don't tell Arizona or the Pacific Southwest, but there's still another Grand Canyon, perhaps greater than the one of the Colorado River Gorge.

Offshore here, Dr. F. P. Shepard, oceanographer of the University of California, is bustling aboard his floating laboratory measuring the new find. To him the fact that it is submarine detracts not a whit from his professional interest, although that fact may make the vacation-promoters of the Arizona phenomenon rest a bit easier.

Of course, the offshore "deep" has been recorded for years on maps of shipping lanes, but its exact description has awaited the soundings and water testings of the expert of the University's Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla. Until he took up his present month's task, Dr. Shepard was chiefly concerned with another deep, off southern California, which was said to rival the inland Grand Canyon in size if not in accommodation. But when he got the idea that this central California hole might be larger, he dropped everything to check.

Anti-Fascist Head Says U. S. Italians Face Propaganda

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Girolamo Valenti, Chairman of the Italian Anti-Fascist Committee, declared today that "Italian consular officials and secret Fascist agents are spreading Fascist propaganda throughout the ranks of some 200 Italian-American organizations in the United States."

What he called a branch of Mussolini's secret police was operating in this country he said, "obviously under instructions of the Italian Ambassador at Washington."

Mr. Valenti, a slight, dark-haired New Yorker with a decided Italian accent, told the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities that threats and other devices were being used to bring pressure on American-Italians to gain information about them or to make them conform to Fascist ideas.

He said that there was in this country "a branch of the dreaded Italian Government secret police, known as the Ovra," which he testified was similar to secret police of Nazi Germany.

"This," he said, "is a spy organization which calls at the homes of American citizens of Italian descent and attempts to frighten them whenever they have participated in activities which do not conform to Fascist Government policy."

Mr. Valenti asserted that "Italian consular officials are addressing scores of semi-public gatherings and closed meetings in which they deliver speeches of pure Fascist propaganda, seeking to undermine the democratic form of government."

"The participation of Italian consuls is a matter of common knowledge among the American-Italians," Mr. Valenti testified. "Among those who have repeatedly taken part in Fascist affairs in their respective areas are the following: Consul General Vecchiotti, New York City; Consul General Segre, Boston, Consul General P. Peravan, Philadelphia; Consul P. Decicco, New Haven, Conn.; Consul Yannelli, Johnstown, Pa.

"While enjoying diplomatic immunity," the witness continued, "these Italian consular officials are exerting influence over American citizens of Italian descent with the view of gaining more power and prestige for their native government."

Mr. Valenti declared the aim was to "keep alive" the tie between Italians who have become American citizens and "their former ruler."

Thus, he said, "they are following the dictates of Mussolini (the Italian Premier) who states that Italians living abroad must be considered as loyal sons of Italy even unto the seventh generation."

Mr. Valenti said American Italian Blackshirt Legions were about 10,000 strong. Behind these he said were more than 100,000 Americans of Italian descent "who are willing to be seen at the public manifestations of some 200 Fascist organizations throughout the United Staes."

In addition, he said, another 100,000 fall within the sphere of Fascist propaganda.

Mr. Valenti was one of several spokesmen for Italian-American groups summoned by the Dies Committee.

Medical Societies Face Trust Probe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Chief Justice Alfred A. Wheat of the Federal District Court here ordered today a special Federal Grand Jury investigation of anti-trust charges against the American Medical Association and the District of Columbia Medical Society.

Justice Wheat, granting a request of Government attorneys, called the special jury to meet Oct. 17.

N. Y. German Day Celebration Brings Nazi Issue to a Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—German-born American citizens and their descendants have come to a parting of the ways with the National Socialist movement in the Fatherland, according to indications here today following the celebration of "German Day" in Madison Square Garden last night. These groups declare themselves to be 32,000,000 strong, although recent census figures report approximately 6,800,000 Germanic adults and children in the United States.

The split came unexpectedly to the organizers of the German Day observances, it was indicated, and was marked by what was tantamount to a boycott of the celebration by the German Ambassador in Washington, the German Consul General in New York, and Fritz Kuhn, head of the German-American Bund.

Hans E. Wirsing, Chairman of the celebration and President of the United German Societies, announced to the meeting in a voice trembling with emotion that the National Socialists "went so far as to threaten even little children who were to appear in the tableaux," arranged as one of the features of the observances.

"They said to them, 'If you are a true German, you will not play at Madison Square Garden this evening.'" Mr. Wirsing said. "Nevertheless, the children of the Turnverein will play, and by feverish work we have secured enough substitute actors to attempt the tableaux the best we can.

"Let us, therefore, hope that this will be the last time in the history of the German people when we in New York City are not allowed to carry through our own will."

More Disapproval of Nazis

Disapproval of the action of the National Socialists also was voiced by Theodore H. Hoffman, National President of the Steuben Society, whose membership is made up of naturalized German-Americans. Mr. Hoffman went strongly on record against "any exhibition of any foreign policies on our shores which can have no other result than to create a feeling of hostility against those who exhibit it and the country which they claim to represent."

Mr. Hoffman held that the "German Day" observances here marked "a turning point in the history of the German-American movements in this country." He called the roll of societies which he said 32,000,000 men and women of German descent in this country "might loyally support."

These in New York City, he said, were the societies federated in the German-American Conference, which sponsored German Day this year and which took away from the so-called Nazi forces under Mr. Kuhn participation in "German Day" last year.

The Madison Square Garden celebration brought together the big German-American societies which feature singing, sport, and social affairs, and they held their celebration strictly within their own ranks.

No Diplomatist Spoke

In this connection, it was recalled that German National Socialist participation in these affairs has been dwindling for the last two years, their participation in 1937 having been less than in 1936, when Mr. Kuhn and his German-American Bund dominated the proceedings after a three-year struggle in what they said was the interest of the "New Germany."

Hans Luther, then German Ambassador, was the principal speaker. The program this year contained the usual announcement that a German diplomatist would speak, bringing "greetings from the Fatherland." Dick Voss, President of the New York Turnverein, who presided, announced that no German official would attend the meeting to bring greetings from the Reich "for reasons which are beyond our control."

The situation was fully explained by later speakers.

Observers declared that the difference between speakers at Madison Square Garden and the Kuhn forces was that the "German Day" speakers were for Nazism within the boundaries of Germany, while the Kuhn following had repeatedly declared that only Nazi philosophy could rescue the United States from Communism and Jewry.

Only one Swastika Flag was among the decorations in Madison Square Garden last night.

Representative Hamilton Fish, of the Twenty-Sixth New York Congressional District, the chief speaker, paid tribute to the loyalty of German-Americans, declaring that they have been the bulwark of American institutions, particularly in Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

While boycotting the German day observances here, Mr. Kuhn invaded Brooklyn and New Jersey yesterday, receiving a mixed reception. Police in Union City repulsed two efforts by World War veterans to invade the Hall there where he was to speak. His address was canceled and he left Union City last night under police escort.

In Andover, he was mildly cheered by a crowd of about 4,000 German-Americans.

La Guardia Tells Labor Party To Forge a National Program

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia today fastened the spurs on the American Labor Party, which he helped found two years ago, as the progressive spearhead in the East, opening the party's first state campaign with a call on it to keep its eyes on national horizons. The mission of this new entity, the New York Mayor declared, was to "inject a new thought in American politics."

"I feel today as I felt in 1924 at the conventions of the Progressives held in Cleveland, Ohio: You are here because you are deeply and seriously interested in the welfare of your State and country," he said.

"The task of the American Labor Party is to bring out the best that there is of other parties and to forge ahead steadily at the needs of the country. Eventually we will present our own platform on which we can all solidly stand and support."

The Mayor's address in effect keynoted the meeting, which saw 1,200 delegates massed in the Manhattan Opera House from all corners of the State to pass the working man's judgment on the action of the two major Party State conventions in Saratoga Springs and Rochester last week.

The Laborites will endorse the Democratic slate headed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman rather than that nominated by the Republicans, who picked Thomas E. Dewey as standard-bearer.

On the State ticket heads the Mayor was noncommittal, lending the whole force of his presence to emphasis on the importance of supporting the aims of the national Administration and realizing the joyful benefits of being citizens in a country where the voters were free to choose their representatives.

"We must avoid all the bad habits and the vices of other political parties," he declared. "At this stage of our life, I am not interested in whether Jones or Smith shall be the candidate, but I am interested that the Party gives its support to the candidates it believes will best serve the people under existing conditions and circumstances.

"I am not and do not pretend to be a good Party man, and if you don't believe me, ask any Democratic or Republican Party leader. I stated in 1937 that I would continue to give this city a nonpolitical, nonpartisan administration and that I would make my own appointments. I am more interested in what the people get. That is far more important than who shall get one particular job.

"In matters of national issues, here is our position as I see it. The economic situation of the country is bad. There must be a solution, and it is our duty and responsibility to study conditions and to submit what we believe is the answer. That is our big task.

"I don't want to see this Party become the tail of the political kite of any one man in the country. Of course, in October everybody is our friend, but after November, look at the names they call us."

Tokyo Warns on Sanctions

TOKYO, Oct. 4 (AP)—A Foreign Office statement, taking cognizance of recent deliberations at Geneva, said application of sanctions would bring measures from Japan.

Domei, the official Japanese news agency, had quoted diplomatic circles that this might mean military action and hinted that Japanese delegations might be withdrawn from social and technical groups co-operating with the League, of which Japan is not a member.

The League of Nations invoked Article 17 of the Covenant, which is the first step toward sanctions. The Foreign Office held its present conflict with China is not war and continued:

"Should there be any country resorting to measures of sanctions against Japan, in accordance with a decision of the League Council, our Government would be ready to adopt counter measures. The Japanese Government hope member states, carefully studying the significance and practicability of the report adopted by the Council, will give full consideration to its possible consequences."

Domei, the official Japanese news agency, reported tonight that Poland had assured Japan that Warsaw would not enforce sanctions against Tokyo in pursuance of the recent action of the League of Nations Council. The assurance was said to have been conveyed to Kensuke Horinouchi, ViceMinister for Foreign Affairs, by Polish Ambassador T. Romer.

Recent Warsaw dispatches reported that Japan had assured Poland of support in demands for cession of Czechoslovakia's Teschen district to their full extent.

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye said in his first statement as Foreign Minister that Japan's policies, particularly those respecting China, were unchanged since the resignation of Gen. Kazushige Ugaki last week.

Prince Konoye assumed the Foreign Office portfolio when General Ugaki quit suddenly in a row over the China Affairs Board, which had been called a "Second Foreign Office."

SHANGHAI, Oct. 4 (AP)—Japanese said they had won the last permanent Chinese defenses on the south bank of the Yangtse below Hankow today with the capture of the Panpehshan forts opposite Tienkiachen.

CHENGCHOW, China, Oct. 4 (AP)—Japanese air raiders alternated in dropping bombs and pamphlets here Oct. 1. The latter warning 20 American, British, and Italian missionaries to leave immediately.

Chengchow, junction point on the Lung Hai and Peiping-Hankow Railway, has been raided daily by the Japanese in recent weeks after a long period of quiet.

It is here that the Japanese are attempting to reach the Peiping-Hankow railway in order to launch a drive down the line toward Hankow, China's military capital, 300 miles to the south.

Chinese military officials said they did not believe the Japanese aerial and artillery attacks presaged resumption of a general offensive in this area, but merely an attempt to divert their attention from more vital fronts.

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Christianity—Its beginnings; Healing stressed by the Disciples and the "70 others" as they spread the Gospel through the world—Conditions in Palestine proved favorable for reception of Jesus' teachings.

(Continued from Page 1)

that time? What was its organization? What were the prevailing social conditions, and what were the type and extent of the government of Rome in Palestine, at the beginning of the Christian era?

These subjects need exploration in order to understand even partially the difficulties facing the zealous partisans of Jesus' precepts in their efforts to take to receptive humanity the great fact of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and the necessity of repentance in order to enter the Kingdom of Heaven, which was at hand.

It should not be overlooked, however, that there were certain conditions highly favorable to the success of the enterprise. Judaism had weakened, especially in Jerusalem, in its hold upon the people. The involved ritualism of the Pharisees had become burdensome to many. It had in a measure lost its vitality. The influx of the Greek language, customs, and culture had tended to lessen the hold in which strict adherence to the Law had formerly bound the Children of Israel. The influence of Rome had also tended to distract the attention both of the aristocratic Sadducees and the masses from the devotion which had characterized the people of Israel in the golden era of her history. These conditions made for a mental state somewhat receptive of a new, inspiring, and vital religion. Christianity came when the ground was prepared to receive it. And viewed at this distance, it seems conclusive that it came in the only manner that could have insured success.

Followers From the Lowly

Jesus chose his immediate followers from the lowly, those less bound to the service and exploitation of strict ritualism, and probably less enslaved in the materialism which characterized the age. Likewise the teachings of the Galilean must have been received by those humble enough to suppress self and selfish desire for the privilege of entering the Kingdom. Moreover, since the humble character and surroundings of Jesus were quite unlike the vision which the Jewish hierarchy held of the coming Messiah, it seems wholly logical that the mental state of its members should have rejected his teachings.

Opinions may differ as to the exact time, place, and incident which mark the beginning of Christianity. The decision will depend somewhat upon the mental outlook of the person making the decision. Some would place it in that holy gathering in the upper chamber, when were uttered words of deepest import to every Christian. Others would go farther back, to the choosing of the 12 who were to be the recipients of the Master's most intimate teachings.

Others, still, would set it forward to the gathering in Galilee when Jesus met his faithful disciples on a glorious morning after his supreme triumph. Many, no doubt, would regard the gathering on Olivet which followed the ascension and consequent disappearance of him who made Christianity a possibility, as the time when and the place where was laid the cornerstone of Christianity.

Steps to Church's Foundation

It is probable that this day of Pentecost would by the majority of Christians be regarded as the birthday of Christianity. But certain incidents of the Master's career, his appearance on the banks of the Jordan, when baptized by John, his sending out of the 12 and the 70, the prescribing of the form of righteous prayer, the formulation of definite precepts as set forth in the Gospel of Matthew, all these incidents had their place in establishing the foundation of that movement which found its voice and instrument in the Christian church.

It is apparent that the incidents of the day of Pentecost gave tremendous impulse to the enterprise which was to plant the seeds of Christianity throughout the entire world. Also the baptism of the Spirit experienced that day on holy Olivet gave such an impetus to the desire to propagate the Master's teachings that, following the sermon by Peter, the first ever preached by an Apostle, "There were added 3,000 souls," a number which was rapidly increased by the performance of miracles—marvels to the crowd—but the natural demonstration of God's love and presence to those who understood.

It early became apparent that the humble would be the first to receive the Master's message. And that Christianity was to be cosmopolitan in its application was seen from the beginning. One has but to examine the Scriptural record of the day of Pentecost and of Peter's preachment which followed, to be convinced of the variety of the races receptive to the message of Christianity: "Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judaea, and Cappadocia, in Pontus, and Asia, Phrygia, and Pamphylia, in Egypt, and in the parts of Libya about Cyrene, and strangers of Rome, Jews and proselytes, Cretes and Arabians, we do hear them speak in our tongues the wonderful works of God." (Acts 2:9-11).

Ground Tilled for Truth

What better evidence could we have of the widespread interest in the teachings and works of Jesus? Manifestly the various peoples of the Roman Empire represented that day on Olivet were ready to accept his teachings. The ground over a wide area must have in some measure been prepared to receive the seed of spiritual truth. This fact is attested by the result of Peter's earnest appeal when so many became ready to carry forward the truth as revealed and practiced by the Master Christian.

At first there was no breaking away from the synagogue on the part of the new converts who were of the Jewish faith. Gatherings were held in the homes of the faithful for purposes of prayer and partaking of the Sacrament. The disciples then pooled their possessions, consecrating to the service of their faith their material possessions. But these developments did not proceed unnoticed by the Jewish priesthood.

Opposition by those who disclaimed Jesus as Messiah and crucified him led to the arrest and confinement of certain of his disciples. But on one occasion, the liberation of Peter through divine intervention, and later the wise counsel of Gamaliel, prompted the authorities again to set the Apostles free, only, however, after they had been scourged and admonished to refrain from further efforts to propagate their beliefs.

Paul's Missionary Work

Persecution, however, did not cease. For his preaching the end of the Jewish dispensation, Stephen was slain by stoning. But when Saul of Tarsus, a chief spirit in the inauguration of these persecutions, had been, through what seemed a supernatural conversion, transformed from a zealous prosecutor of Christians to an ardent disciple of Christianity, the opposition for a time lessened, in fact, seemed to disappear. The death of Stephen caused many of the disciples to leave Jerusalem, a fact, no doubt, which accounts for the planting of the seeds of Christianity in Syria and Asia Minor. For later, when Paul began his missionary work in those regions, he found Christian groups prepared to receive his message.

Of the 12 Apostles, Peter alone certainly engaged in missionary work, although tradition ascribes it to all and especially to John. One tradition states that all the Apostles had left Jerusalem by 12 years after the crucifixion, but of this there is no assured proof. In Jerusalem comparative quiet reigned after the slaying of Stephen until the outburst under Herod Agrippa in A. D. 44, when James, the Apostle, was martyred, and Peter imprisoned. Thereafter James, "the Lord's brother," became the leader of the group in Jerusalem, until he, too, was martyred, probably in A. D. 63.

It seems inevitable that a sharp difference of opinion should have sprung up in the early work of spreading the Gospel, because the Gentile converts had not accepted the Jewish ritual and were under no obligation to obey the Law. At first the Jews in Jerusalem who espoused the Christian doctrine continued their accustomed worship in the synagogue and also attended the sacramental meetings in the homes of their Christian brethren. There were at that time no churches in which the followers of the Nazarene could regularly foregather.

Compromise Reached on Law

As the doctrine, through the efforts of Peter, Paul, and the others, spread among the Gentiles, the question arose as to the necessity of accepting the authority of the Jewish Law as a prerequisite step to becoming a Christian. The Jewish converts held that such acceptance was necessary. The Law must be obeyed. Paul, The Great Apostle to the Gentiles, refused to accept such a restriction for those who were not Jews.

The controversy waxed warm for a period, but was finally settled by a compromise at a Council of the leaders in Jerusalem: Jews coming to Christianity must obey the Law; Gentiles were under no such necessity. Thereafter Paul was under no restraint in presenting his concept of the Christian message to all ready to receive it. The unrelenting hatred of Christianity on the part of the orthodox Jews, the Jewish war against Rome, and the final destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans in 70 A. D., prevented the rapid and continuous growth of Christianity in Jerusalem itself.

Christianity was destined to have its greatest development apart from the place of its birth. Jesus' words, "A prophet is not without honour, save in his own country" (Matt. 13:57) proved true as well regarding his teachings. Among the Jews of the dispersion, wherever found, there was a greater readiness to receive the Master's teachings than in Jerusalem itself. And this was not unnatural. For at the center of Judaism, its votaries still held to its Law, although less firmly than in previous centuries.

Viewed at this distance, the rapid spread of Christianity can be accounted for only in one way: So filled were the early disciples and converts with the spirit of Jesus' teachings, so convinced were they that he had shown the way to salvation and eternal life, that they were ready to leave all material pleasures for the joy of taking the priceless message to the receptive elsewhere. Nothing short of a sure sense of divine revelation could have enabled them to face the severest hardships in order to share with others the blessing which had been revealed to them. Their fortitude was equal to their desires, and so the good news spread.

Landmark in the History of the Christian Church

Courtesy Holman's Print Shop, Boston

The Cathedral of Canterbury From St. Stephen's Road

This notable structure was built on the site of the first Christian church in Anglo-Saxon England. Canterbury is in County Kent.

Sailed Junk Across Pacific, Almost Wished They Hadn't

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 4 (AP)—There were times, Dr. E. Allen Petersen admitted today, when he and his crew wished they had never started their 85-day crossing of the Pacific in a frail Chinese junk.

Refreshed after the first night in nearly three months spent in a bed which remained horizontal, instead of "bobbing around like a cork," he recalled experiences of his voyage from the Orient to Southern California—much of it spent battling whales and fog.

In fact he said, like a true native son, he was off the coast of California before he struck really good weather.

Dr. Petersen, with his bride, Tane, California-born Japanese, completed a long ambition when he brought the 36-foot junk Hummel-Hummel into San Pedro with two Russian youths, Nick Permanoff and Victor Ermeloff, in the crew.

Fog was their biggest problem, he said, for after two sunny days out of Yokohama, they went through a month of murk.

"We got far off our course," he explained, "because we had no means of navigation except taking bearings from the stars. Both the air and the water became colder and we knew we were being blown north. We had started out, prepared for a rather warm trip, and it was pretty uncomfortable."

Whales were present during most of the voyage. "They were 70 or 80 feet long—twice as long as the boat. We suddenly realized one day that we were surrounded by six of them. They were diving under the craft and we were afraid they would tip it over. They gave us some bad moments before deciding to swim away.

The junk draws only two-and-one-half feet and rode like a cork, making sleep difficult, Dr. Petersen said. Added to that was the constant uncertainty as to what might happen next.

"When we weren't taking care of the boat," he said, "we read books and magazines and played the phonograph."

As for Mrs. Petersen:

"I think she did marvelously," he said. "It was a hard trip for a woman. But she kept our morale up and did a fine job of cooking, even if rice was all we had most of the time. You know, cooking is not so easy when the stove keeps jumping away from you."

Front Seat at World Events Urged for High-School Pupils

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 "Bring the world crisis into the classroom," urges John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, who advocates making world problems vivid to youngsters.

"The student who missed hearing Chamberlain or Hitler because he was forced by an inflexible school program to continue German verbs or to report on the Elizabethan period of English history," Mr. Studebaker says, "was deprived of some real education. He missed the significant experience as a close observer of a performance which future historians may never quite be able to tell accurately.

"If radio broadcasts can interrupt profit-making schedules to substitute numerous noncommercial news releases portraying up-to-the-minute changes in world history, and if newspaper representatives can stand by in the four corners of the earth to supply accounts of personal observation of swift-moving world events, those of us in organized education who have not already done so should be able to adapt our traditional schedules to the most vital influences available for educational uses."

Mr. Studebaker referred particularly to high-school and college students.

"What is happening today is grist for the mill of the teachers of psychology, sociology, civics, and history. There is nothing in the textbooks to compare with it," he said.

"Our democracy depends not so much on the number of facts our high-school or college graduates remember about Queen Victoria or Napoleon, but upon how competent these young people become in thinking through the real issues they themselves are going to confront as adult citizens.

He added: "I hope millions of our youth experience an acceleration in learning by being stimulated to think and study about today's exciting and thought-provoking pronouncements and events," said Mr. Studebaker.

Stationary Universe Theory Is Viewed as Gaining Ground

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 4 (AP)—Dr. Edwin Hubble, noted astronomer who has been reaching staggering distances into space with the world's largest telescope, trying to learn the secret of the universe, reports:

"The results, at the moment, seem to favor the concept of a stationary universe."

For a long time Dr. Hubble was inclined to support a theory of many eminent natural scientists that the universe is expanding at an explosive rate.

Observing nebulae, great star systems, as far as 200,000,000 light years (a light year is six million, million miles) away, he noted a shift in their light toward the red end of the spectrum.

Called the "red shift," this could be interpreted as velocity and under this interpretation he found speeds as high as 24,500 miles a second. The farther away from the earth the nebulae were, the faster they seemed to be traveling.

"The existence of red shifts implies," Dr. Hubble said today, "that light from the distant nebulae has lost energy when it reaches the observer. The loss might occur either in the nebuae or in the intervening space.

"If the loss occurs in the nebulae, then, very probably, red shifts are the familiar velocity-shifts and the nebulae are all receding from us with velocities that are proportional to their distances—in short, the universe is expanding.

"If the loss occurs in space, then the nebulae are sensibly stationary, but light loses energy, by some unknown mechanism, in proportion to the distance it travels through the universe."

Dr. Hubble said studies clearly indicate nebulae are all members of a single family and of the same general order of total luminosity, "individuals ranging from one-tenth to ten times the average luminosity of 85,000,000 suns." The distribution, the Mt. Wilson astronomer added, is approximately uniform.

"The next step," Dr. Hubble declared, "is to determine empirically the origin of red shifts.

"The results, at the moment, seem to favor the concept of a stationary universe, but they do not definitely rule out the possibilities of an expanding universe. Judgment is properly reserved until further information becomes available.

"The 200-inch reflector destined for Mount Palomar, and twice the size of Mt. Wilson, should furnish the necessary data. It will penetrate so far into the universe around us, and the red shifts will reach such dimensions that the dimming factors of recession, if they are present, should be unmistakable."

Two Missing Soviet Women Fliers Are Reported as Found

MOSCOW, Oct. 4 (AP)—Two parachute jumpers were reported landed today to aid three women fliers, located yesterday in marshy land near the Siberian-Manchukuo border after having been missing since Saturday on an attempted nonstop flight from Moscow to the Far East.

Radio reports to Moscow said that two of the women—Valentina Grizodubova and Capt. Paulina Osipenko, were near their grounded plane but that Lieut. Marina Raskova, the third, was some distance away. Food was dropped to her by parachute.

Legion to Provide Police

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced yesterday that the Government had accepted the offer of the British Legion to provide a force of 1,000 volunteer police for duty in plebiscite areas of Czechoslovakia. The members of the war veterans' organization will serve for about six weeks, it was stated.

Ding-Dong Bell Rings On Army Officers' Suits

WASHINGTON (AP)—A War Department ultimatum requiring all officers on duty in the continental United States to have new style blue dress uniforms expired Saturday with its demands unfulfilled.

Hundreds of officers do not yet possess the new garb. They blamed the tailors and the tailors blamed makers of gold braid.

The word was passed, however, that no drastic action was contemplated immediately. Post commanders have been authorized to grant a few days of grace.

Youth Pays His Tuition In Bags of Silver Dollars

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Charles Turek paid his tuition at Washington University with four bags of silver dollars.

He carried them to the treasurer's office in his shirt front, and explained they represented his wages for a summer's work in a hotel near Gallup, N. M. He said he had been paid in silver exclusively.

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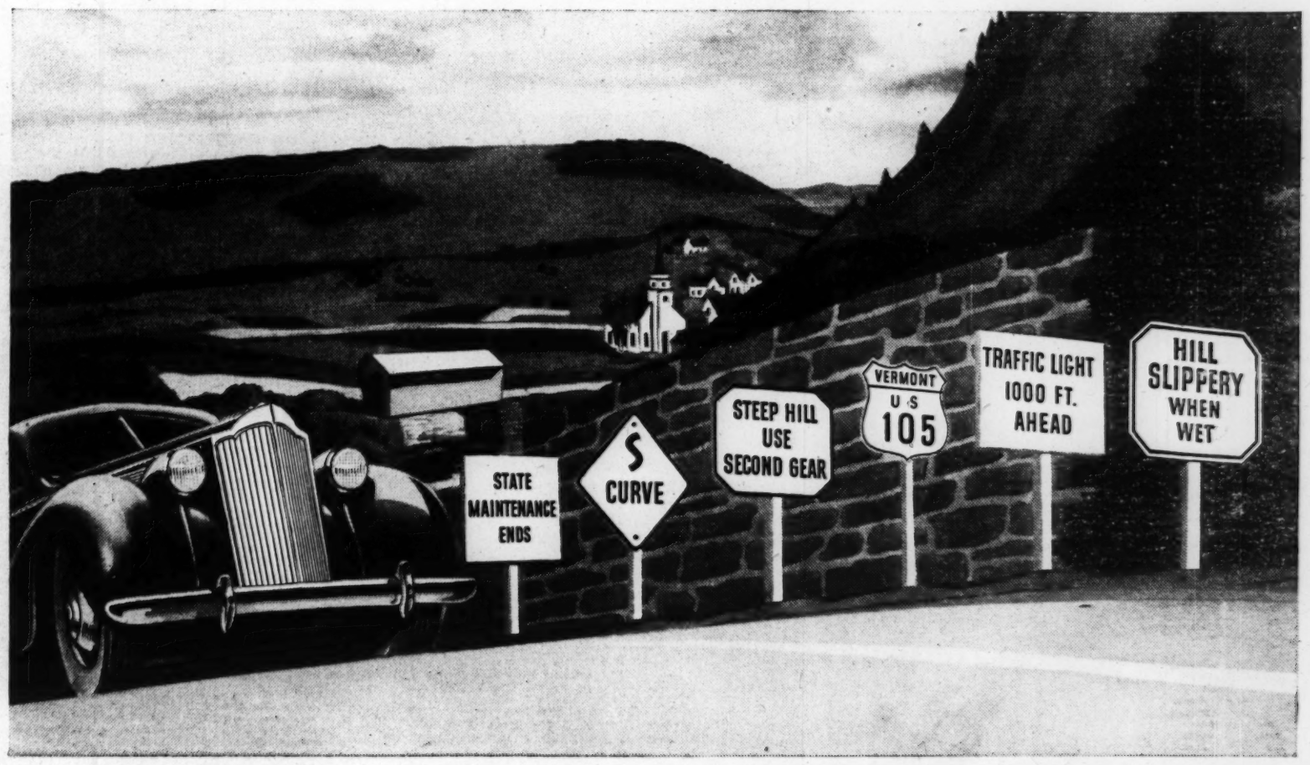

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ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

Washington Calmly Reflects That Munich Settled Nothing

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—The secondary reaction to the Munich Peace Pact has already set in here—surprisingly quickly. The feeling is general as well in informed diplomatic circles as among the general rank and file of Washington observers that peace is on an extremely uncertain and fragile foundation. There is apparent an increasing feeling that Mr. Chamberlain did not make the most of his position at Munich, that is, paid a higher and more dangerous price for peace than he need have paid.

Two effects are observable. First, is the certainty that American rearmament will be speeded and expanded rather than contracted. Second is the increasing likelihood that the Administration will press vigorously for modification of the neutrality statutes at the next session of Congress to strengthen the influence of the United States against an aggressor in a future crisis.

Neither of these two results indicate any confidence in the value of the peace which has been achieved. Both bespeak eloquently the feeling that the issue behind the scenes at Munich has merely been deferred, not settled.

Different Meaning to United States

The one element in the European situation which is of some comfort to London and Paris is least comforting to Washington, and the one most calculated to stimulate American apprehension. That is Chancellor Hitler's announcement that he has no further territorial demands in Europe. That is reassuring perhaps to the nations bordering on the expanded German Reich. But the strong implication that there will be demands outside of Europe suggests that Germany's next demands may come closer to direct American spheres of interest.

A seemingly harmless and little noticed announcement last week that a new American cruiser is going to visit Liberia on its shakedown cruise, indicates an apprehension here that eyes may already be on this last independent piece of Africa as a possible means of starting to rebuild a German colonial empire. The trip is an extraordinarily long one for a new ship to make on its shake-down cruise. The diplomatic purpose behind it is to emphasize the fact that Liberia is unofficially an American protectorate and that Washington would not look with approval on any move to alter the status of this tiny Negro republic

It is taken for granted here that there will be a new German colonial empire. And such a German empire means a German navy on the high seas and a German navy on the high seas with colonial bases means a new means whereby Germany might extend its influence and prestige in Latin America. Frankly such is the apprehension harbored widely here.

The result is inevitably going to be not only bigger naval construction programs, but also stiffer resistance to suggestions that the American Navy be designed only for defensive operations in home waters. The elements arguing for a blue-water navy with long range and capable of wide action will be heard during the next Congress more strongly than before.

The Problem of Neutrality

Intensive consideration is being given to the subject of the neutrality laws. It is fully recognized that American public opinion is characterized by two strong impulses. One is the continued and undoubtedly accentuated conviction that war means ruin and that America should stay clear of it—a conviction not to be confused with the willingness to defend the Nation if its lands and liberties were threatened.

The other is an equally strong emotional partiality which means a desire to strengthen the hands of the Democracies against the Dictatorships in any war which might come. How can these two emotions be reconciled and expressed in legislation? One suggestion is to combine a war referendum with provisions for economic sanctions against an aggressor.

The war referendum would theoretically protect the United States against any possibility of direct military involvement, while the economic sanctions would make it possible for it to express its emotional preference for the victim of aggression to the full extent compatible with the preservation of military neutrality. If the American people were sure their actions would not lead to war they would be far less reluctant to give economic aid to the victims of aggression. So at least goes the theory.

Such a formula may not be practical, but it is indicative of the search which is going on for some means whereby the United States in the future will be able to throw more weight into the scale against aggression.

Swiss Halt Entry Of German Jews

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Swiss Federal Council ruled today that Jewish refugees entering Switzerland from Germany hereafter must have Swiss visas on their passports.

The step was taken to tighten up on the influx of refugees into the Confederation.

The Council warned that "because of the great number of emigrants already in Switzerland it is recalled that Switzerland can only be a transit country for them and that all lucrative activity is forbidden them during their temporary stay in our country."

The Council further ruled that "even the acquisition of buildings or participation in Swiss commercial enterprises does not confer the right to remain in Switzerland."

German citizens hitherto have not been required to have visas. The new measure applies to "holders of German passports who are not Aryans according to German law."

Strikers Return On Profit-Sharing Pact

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Eight striking AFL machinists returned to their jobs at the Hoyer Engineering Company Oct. 3 after Mrs. Elizabeth Wallner, President of the firm and mother of nine children, promised them a 32 per cent share of the profits for the next 15 months.

The men in return agreed to accept a 20 per cent wage cut made necessary, Mrs. Wallner said, by business conditions.

"I was going to close the doors when they called the strike last month," she said. "But those men have been with this firm a long time; they have had a lot of experience and I aim to stick with them. Only now they will know what running a business means these days."

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Clothiers who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor are showing fall suits now

Refugee Problem Called a Test For German Sincerity

(Continued from Page 1)

countries to select such emigrants as would most usefully be absorbed into their national economies."

While he did not outline in detail, he did suggest that this could be overcome if Germany, instead of driving out masses of refugees indiscriminately, would aid in organizing the migration by classifying and perhaps helping to train the intended migrants so that their reception elsewhere would be rationalized. He implied that no migrant should be forced to leave Germany until his place of destination and his future occupation had been worked out.

In regard to the other great problem, finances, Mr. Taylor estimated the total wealth of the undesired population of Germany at from two to six billion dollars.

"Even the lower figure," he said, "would be more than enough to reestablish half a million persons elsewhere were it possible to use it.

"Despite the difficulties involved, I am confident that means can be found which will be acceptable both to the German Government and to the governments of the countries of refuge whereby a considerable portion of this wealth can be saved for the emigrants to enable them to find, reach and establish themselves in new homes."

Help of Germany Is Needed

If Germany will do its part in regard to these two aspects of the refugee problem—help organize the migration and release funds belonging to the refugees for their own aid abroad—Mr. Taylor expressed his conviction that they could be absorbed elsewhere without too great difficulty. He pointed out that there is demand in many countries for specialized occupational groups. He was careful to point that there is no intention of increasing the American quotas.

Under existing law 27,370 aliens born in Germany, including Austria, are eligible for admission annually, a number which he said is one fiftieth of 1 per cent of the population of the United States and yet a number which permits "the admission of more involuntary emigrants than does the present legislation of any other country."

Such statutory conditions he implied were adequate if the whole migration could be organized with the co-operation of Germany.

Mr. Taylor repeated constantly through his speech his confidence the problem can be adjusted and migration achieved without suffering any hardship if only Germany will co-operate.

He expressed his "confidence" that "the German Government will recognize that extreme persecution is unnecessary to accomplish the emigration of these unwanted people from Germany" and added "that, if it is to have the co-operation of other governments of the world in solving this problem, it must to some extent relax the unceasing pressure which is driving these people to flight rather than to organized emigration."

Czechs Seek British Aid

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 4 (AP)—Two non-Nazi leaders of Germans in Czechoslovakia left for London last night to seek English co-operation in obtaining aid for fugitives from Sudeten areas ceded to Germany.

They were Wenzel Jaksch, leader of the German Social Democratic Party, and John Wanka, spokesman for a group of Centralist Germans.

The number of non-Nazi fugitives was undetermined, but they were said to total at least 25,000. A relatively few of them were believed to be Jewish. South American nations were among those Messrs. Jaksch and Wanka considered sounding out as to the possibility of providing new homes for the fugitives.

French Premier Defends Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

ing armed conflict which would result in the rapid destruction of Czechoslovakia, or to try to find a compromise."

Chose Path of Peace

"If the first hypothesis were verified, who could hold that Czechoslovakia's territorial integrity would have been maintained after a terrible war of coalition, even a victorious war.

"We chose peace. The French-British plan of London (for partition of Czechoslovakia) came from this choice, but at the same time we submitted these unhappy propositions to Czechoslovakia we carried to her engagements taken by Britain to join us in an international guarantee, for we had persuaded the British Government to bring the help of its power and prestige to maintenance of peaceful order in the very heart of Europe."

M. Daladier said that when he and M. Bonnet left London Sept. 19, they had a "feeling" that the plan would be received in Prague with "indignant protests" and would be agreed to by Germany.

Then the Czechoslovaks, "in their historic devotion to peace," accepted the plan, the Premier continued.

At the same time, he said, Herr Hitler formulated new demands which could be "considered as an operation with all the characteristics and consequences of conquest except for resort to arms."

M. Daladier then publicly acknowledged a division among French people during the crisis.

Two Currents of Opinion

"During these anguishing days," he said, "two great currents were manifest in our country. They were found in every political party, in every shade of political thought, and they fought for the conscience of each Frenchman.

"Some put their hope in negotiation; others in unyielding firmness.

"As for me, chief of the Government, I recognized from the first minute the infallible instinct of the French people in both movements.

"I felt the truth was in the blending of the two currents, and not in their contradiction.

"What the French people wanted was that the irreparable be avoided. The irreparable was German aggression. This aggression, by the terms of our treaty (with Czechoslovakia) would have brought forth the aid and assistance of France. We would have asked you to fulfill the engagements of France."

As M. Daladier went on, his address was received coldly by the Deputies and packed galleries. Except for bursts of applause when he mentioned the names of President Roosevelt and Premier Chamberlain, there was little handclapping and cheering such as might have been expected from the Premier's own majority.

Crucial Night of Sept. 27

In his address M. Daladier then arrived at events of the "crucial night of Sept. 27-28."

Sir Horace Wilson, Mr. Chamberlain's close political adviser, had returned from Berlin to London with Herr Hitler's threat to march into Czechoslovakia at 2 p. m. the next day.

"We had only a few hours before us," said the Premier. "Mr. Chamberlain's radio speech had warned the world of the gravity of the situation. We resolved to make a last effort."

M. Daladier then told how he and Mr. Chamberlain had instructed the British and French Ambassadors at Berlin to see Herr Hitler, and how the Earl of Perth, British Ambassador to Rome, had been told to make an effort with Premier Mussolini.

"In that way," M. Daladier declared, "we were responding to the spirit of President Roosevelt's second message (addressed to Herr Hitler alone) which so generously contributed to make a peaceful solution."

Mr. Chamberlain then proposed that the chiefs of the four powers meet at Munich, M. Daladier said, and "Signor Mussolini backed up this request with force and success."

Needed to Act Quickly

The French Premier continued:

"I accepted that invitation and I have nothing to regret. I would have preferred that all interested powers were present, (Czechoslovakia and its ally, Soviet Russia, not being invited), but it was necessary to act quickly.

"Delay could have been fatal.

"You know the results of the Munich interview. It was a more useful conversation than formal conference.

"We avoided recourse to force and we, without doubt, provoked a plebiscite of peace in four countries by the spontaneous warmth of the receptions at Berlin, Rome, London, and Paris by the peoples of the four capitals for the chiefs of the four Governments."

As Mr. Daladier neared the end of his speech, Deputies and spectators thawed out and began to applaud his words. When he folded the manuscript of his address and left the rostrum the entire assembly—with the exception of Communists—stood to cheer him.

The Premier finished with a demand that France remain strong, build up her armaments, and unite behind the Government, for "if our negotiation succeeded we owe it as much to the fact that we leaned on a demonstration of our force."

"One must first have conquered the esteem of one's opponent" to be on an equal footing with him, Mr. Daladier said.

"Germany's esteem for France, which I felt upon my arrival in Munich, was based on the fact that they knew France was ready to fight to prevent damage to her vital interests."

President of Brazil Publishes Speeches

RIO DE JANEIRO (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—President Vargas of Brazil has published a collection of his speeches—and it will be a Brizilian best-seller without a doubt.

President Vargas' work is in five volumes entitled "The New Policy of Brazil." It contains all the speeches he made from his presidential campaign in 1930 through this July.

It is a "must" for officials and functionaries of the State and Federal Governments. The State of Bahia alone was reported to have ordered 15,000 sets, and there is a demand from the general public. The work retails at $4.50.

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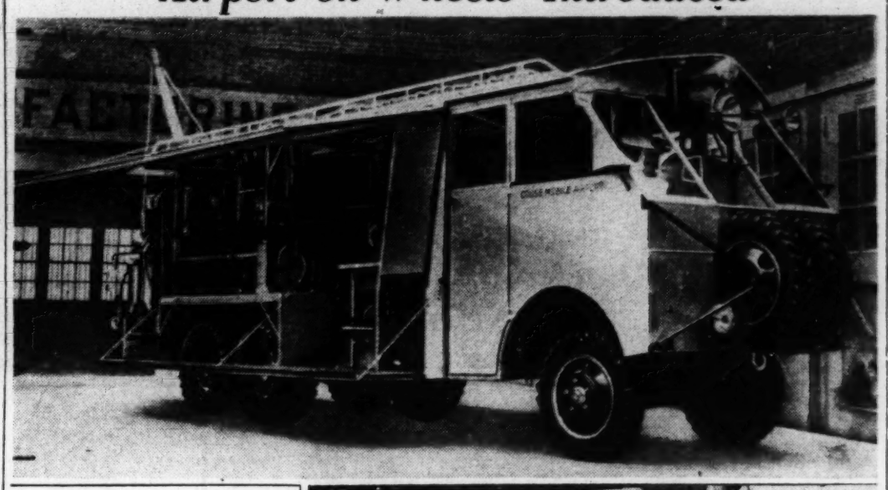

Wide World

New Steps in Aviation Progress

Top left: Couse mobile airport, designed for servicing military planes while away from their bases either during war time or for maneuvers; right: sign at Croydon, London's civil airport, denoting the various insignias which British and foreign planes paint on their fuselages.

Streamlining in Air Transport Copied in Trains and Kitchens

News in Aviation

Commercial air transport celebrates a decade of progress in the United States this week. It is therefore interesting to observe not only aviation's advances in design, speed, and comfort, but also the manner in which these factors have also been carried over into other contemporary world design and thinking.

The most outstanding borrowing from aviation comes to mind with the word "streamlined." While streamlining as an efficient functional design was undoubtedly well known before the advent of the airplane, yet it was the constant daily suggestion of this efficient design on airplanes that communicated itself to the designers of other products.

Today streamlining has had such a designer acceptance that even extremely stationary kitchen stoves are streamlined.

Streamlining has also affected surface transport. The streamlined trains which ply many of American railroads and which have shortened coast-to-coast time are, in many cases, adaptations or suggest the monocoque fuselage of modern planes. Except in a train, of course, the design is more elongated, though often the tail end of a train is streamlined like the tail of a plane.

Introduced Stewardesses

While streamlining has partially helped to redesign the exterior of automobiles, it has not been accepted fully by the public. But the broad vision dials on modern automobile dashboards with their pointer scales are a carryover from aviation technique.

It was commercial air transport that introduced stewardesses and the success of the idea has sold itself so well to ground transport that many trains and busses now have them.

Even the servicing of fast trains en route has begun to resemble aviation practice. During a sojourn of several days in Cheyenne we happened to see one of the Union Pacific railroad's streamliners stop at the station. Immediately after it came to a halt a score of men equipped with special brushes with water flowing through them went over the entire metal surface of the train.

From other quarters appeared service trucks carrying fresh linen, silverware, crockery, and food to the train with their operators working at top speed. In 10 minutes it was all done, the conductor shouted "Board" and the train was off like a flash. At the opposite end of Cheyenne, where the United Air Line shops are located, air line mechanics were doing exactly the same thing to the planes as they stopped to give air travelers a "chance to stretch."

These are signs to which air men may point with pride regarding the imprint which aviation has left on the modern world.

* * *

Important Points

When commercial air transport points with pride this week to its progress, it would like to have the public remember these 11 important points:

1. Without subsidies, scheduled air transport has grown from 10,673,450 miles flown in 1928, to 76,996,163 miles in 1937.

2. Air fare has been reduced from 12 cents to 4½ cents a mile; speeds have gone up from 90 to 190 miles an hour; comfort in air travel is practically de luxe accommodation.

3. Transcontinental fare has been reduced from $400 to less than $150; coast-to-coast time has been cut from 33 hours to 15½ hours.

4. The income of the Government from the sale of air mail postage is within $2,000,000 of the total air mail appropriation.

5. In 1928, Chicago had a flight daily in both directions; today eight airlines operate nonstop service to 22 cities; air service today serves more than 200 cities in 47 states; the Washington-New York air route is the busiest—10 years ago there was none.

6. The number of passenger seats available daily has grown from 600 in 1928 to 3,600 in 1937.

7. Air passengers increased from 131 daily to nearly 3,000 flown daily.

8. Safety has increased so that the airlines today fly 13,214,301 miles a fatal accident.

9. In 1928, less than 20 per cent of the Nation's flying was done at night; today, 50 per cent is done during hours of darkness.

10. In 1938, the Nation's air lines represent a $50,000,000 industry employing 12,000 persons.

11. A 1928 air traveler was regarded as a poor insurance risk; today, insurance companies regard air travel as safe as any other form.

* * *

Repair Cruiser

When Kibbey W. Couse, a mechanical engineer of East Orange, N. J., was forced to develop a portable repair shop to service road construction machinery in remote sections of New Mexico, it occurred to him that airplanes in times of maneuvers or war needed something like his repair cruiser to service them. From this idea developed the Couse mobile airport.

One of Mr. Couse's units has been tested by the United States Army at its proving grounds in Aberdeen, Md. Two other models have been purchased by an unrevealed Oriental power. The Couse unit is a 10-wheeled truck 29 feet long, nine feet high, and eight feet wide. It has a low center of gravity permitting it to be tilted at a 35 degree angle and is powered to climb a similar grade.

The Couse cruiser carries more than 3,000 pieces of equipment; a seven-ton jack; emergency gasoline-driven electric generating equipment; radio; armament, and various types of hanger service tools, equipment and testing devices. It contains extensive metal-working machinery and tools, and contains enough portable lights so that a temporary airport could be outlined by them.

* * *

Plane Identification

Visitors to Croydon, London's commercial air transport base, inquired so often about the meaning of the insignia on the planes of foreign countries using the field that a sign was finally erected giving the distinguishing letters. Thus Great Britain has the prefix "G" on all of its planes while Czechoslovakia's is "OK," Germany's is "D" and Italy's is "I." These prefixes also are the same as the international prefixes which each of these countries puts before the call letters of its radio stations. The plane insignia therefore are registry numbers and radio calls.

King Boris Marks 20th Year of Reign

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 4 (AP)—A spectacular parade by Bulgaria's rejuvenated army high-spotted a celebration yesterday marking the 20th anniversary of King Boris' accession to the throne.

The King, Queen Ioanna and other members of the Royal Family were in the reviewing stand as the soldiers filed past with new heavy equipment authorized when the Balkan Entente on July 31 canceled limitations placed on the Bulgarian Army by the post-war treaty of Neuilly.

It was a day of rejoicing for 223 political prisoners and their families. Prisoners serving terms ranging from two to 15 years were among those set free by royal command.

Eden Wants Britain Rearmed To Meet Any New Challenge

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—An abstract of Mr. Anthony Eden's address in the House of Commons yesterday follows:

There is throughout the world an immense sense of relief and thankfulness that war is averted. . . .

A moral force has been gathering in the world to resist war. President Roosevelt gave admirable expression to that moral force in his notes (to Adolf Hitler, Premier Mussolini, and the heads of other nations to strive for peace). . . .

One of the many instances which finally contributed to avert war was certainly the Prime Minister's (Mr. Chamberlain's) refusal to give up hope. Another was the effort of President Roosevelt. . . .

War has been averted not at our expense or of any great power, but at the cost of grave injustice to a small friendly nation, Czechoslovakia, which was not even heard in her own defense.

We must all reluctantly admit that the Munich proposals, whatever else they may be, are not self-determination. The time allowed by these proposals is cruelly short. . . .

The loan (of £10,000,000 by Britain to Czechoslovakia) is not only a question of a loan for reconstruction. There is also the problem of compensation. . . .

I believe myself that the historian of the future will give that statement (that if France were compelled to go to the aid of Czechoslovakia, Britain and Soviet Russia would stand by France) an important place among the deterrents to war a week ago. . . .

Resolute Policy Needed

To put it bluntly, democracies have got to show themselves as resolute in policy and in spirit as nations under any other form of government. This is not the moment to put forward detailed conclusions but three conclusions from recent events seem to me quite inescapable.

The first is that the speed of our rearmament has been and is too slow and should be accelerated by every means in our power.

The second is that the scope and character of our rearmament needs re-examination in the light of the last few weeks.

The third is that the nation on its civil side should be encouraged to organize itself so as to enable it to meet any future challenge under conditions different to those which exist today.

Surely the House will be agreed that foreign affairs cannot indefinitely be continued on the basis of stand and deliver. Successive surrenders only bring successive humiliations and in turn lead to more humiliation and demands. . . .

The Government should not embark upon a policy which leads to a four-power pact. . . .

Let no one have a doubt as to the importance of our departure from our traditional policy (in joining the new commitment guaranteeing Czechoslovakia's borders.)

We have never done such a thing before. My anxiety is this, and I would like some information on this point—when is this guarantee coming into operation? Does it not come into operation before all the frontiers are finally delimited, or does it come into operation now?

Wants All Powers Included

It is important that the country should know. I should have thought that on moral grounds the guarantee should have come into force from the moment when the Czechoslovak State agreed to these proposals.

The Munich proposals were the outcome of a meeting of four great powers of Europe. It is natural in these conditions that there should be many a conjecture as to whether the Four-Power Pact is to become the foreign policy of the British Government. . . .

I would like to enter my own prayer that it may not be our policy at this time and in these conditions.

The reasons I give are these: There is no sufficient cause for seeking to organize Europe on the basis that it excludes any great power (obviously Soviet Russia) nor do I believe you can secure lasting peace in Europe on such basis.

My plea would be that the Government should not embark on this policy, for no council of Europe can be complete without participation of all powers, great and small.

It must be evident to the House that there is a difference of view as to whether events of the last few days constitute the beginning of better things, or whether they only give us a breathing space, perhaps six months ahead, before the next crisis is upon us. . . .

I should like very much to take a more optimistic view, but this year we have had many optimistic forecasts and they have all been falsified. . . .

Ottawa Applauds Chamberlain

OTTAWA, Oct. 4 (CP)—Canada's official attitude to Britain's part in the Czech crisis was revealed last Thursday in a congratulatory message from Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, in which the latter's peace efforts were highly praised.

The text of the message to Mr. Chamberlain, addressed to No. 10 Downing Street, London, was as follows:

"The heart of Canada is rejoicing tonight at the success which has crowned your unremitting efforts for peace. May I convey to you the warm congratulations of the Canadian people, and with them, an expression of their gratitude, which is felt from one end of the Dominion to the other.

"My colleagues in the Government join with me in unbounded admiration at the service you have rendered mankind. Your achievements in the past month alone will ensure you an abiding and illustrious place among the great conciliators whom the United Kingdom, the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the whole world will continue to honor.

"On the very brink of chaos, with passions flaming, and armies marching, the voice of reason has found a way out of the conflict which no people in their heart desired, but none seemed able to avert.

"A turning point in the world's history will be reached if, as we hope, tonight's agreement means a halt to the mad race of arms, and a new start in building the partnership of all peoples. May you have health and strength to carry your great work to its completion."

Prime Minister Chamberlain acknowledged the avowal of Canada's support in a message sent to Mr. Mackenzie King on Saturday. He said he shared the hope that the agreement "may prove to be a stepping stone towards a general appeasement in international relations."

PARIS, Oct. 4 (AP) — Premier Daladier today addressed a letter to Prime Minister Chamberlain expressing admiration for the British statesman's "ardent will for peace."

Replying to a letter from Mr. Chamberlain designed to dispel French concern over the British-German friendship declaration of Sept. 30 which followed the Four-Power Munich Agreement, M. Daladier declared:

"France felt, during this crisis, that the bonds of cordial friendship and esteem which unite her to the British nation were tightening around her.

"Thank you for your message, which deeply touched the French nation. The feelings which you express correspond to mine."

Mr. Chamberlain's letter, sent to M. Daladier Oct. 2, reaffirmed French-British friendship. M. Daladier's opponents have declared, however, that it was more than offset by the resignation of Alfred Duff Cooper, one of France's greatest friends in the British Cabinet, as First Lord of the Admiralty.

"Like all my compatriots," M. Daladier's letter said, "I have admired your ardent will for peace, your lofty and firm comprehension of the vital interests of our two countries and of France's personal obligations."

This apparently referred to France's treaty obligations to aid Czechoslovakia against unprovoked aggression.

"Our collaboration does not exclude any other entente," M. Daladier concluded, thus referring to Mr. Chamberlain's attempts to make friends with Germany. "I am convinced that in the future it remains the surest guarantee of peace."

Soviet Official Named

MOSCOW (AP)—The Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. announced Oct. 2 the appointment of Nikolay Bulganin as Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R. and as Chairman of the Board of the State Bank.

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Woolen Harvest

There's a beautiful crop of fabrics for autumn sewing

Women who make their own clothes or who have them made to order, can give free rein to their designing skill, so varied and handsome are the new fall woolens. Many dry goods stores are advertising them in The Christian Science Monitor these days.

Baldwin Backs Munich Pact; Labor Wants Active League

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Earl Baldwin, Mr. Neville Chamberlain's predecessor as Prime Minister, today endorsed Mr. Chamberlain's Munich accord while the Opposition renewed its assault on that pact for the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.

The Earl, in his maiden speech in the House of Lords, declared that "when the Prime Minister took that decision to go to Berchtesgaden there was nothing else on earth he could have done and I thank God that he was able to do it."

While Earl Baldwin spoke, the Labor Opposition in the House of Commons assailed Mr. Chamberlain for the four-power Munich agreement. It was the second day of debate on the Prime Minister's policies which was expected to continue through tomorrow.

"I rejoice that these meetings (between Mr. Chamberlain and Herr Hitler) have taken place," Earl Baldwin told a cheering House of Lords, "and in what my old colleague and present chief has accomplished. I know no other man who would have brought it to a successful issue."

Lord Baldwin was given a tremendous ovation. It was his first speech in Parliament since May, 1937, when still a a commoner, he spoke in the Lower House.

Full Debate Demanded

The Opposition attack was resumed by Mr. Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor Opposition, with a private notice of an "urgent" question to the Prime Minister.

Mr. Attlee demanded that debate not be shut off before the "back benchers"—the rank and file of the House—had an opportunity to speak. He also urged that question concerning Britain's guarantee of Czechoslovakia's new frontiers and a British loan to Prague should be threshed out thoroughly.

The debate was expected to continue through a third day. It opened yesterday with an attack on the Four-Power Munich Accord for Czechoslovakia's dismemberment by Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, who resigned as First Lord of the Admiralty because the Munich terms "stuck in my throat," and Mr. Chamberlain's spirited defense.

The Labor Opposition at a meeting today decided to introduce "a reasoned amendment" to the government's expected motion to approve the Prime Minister's action.

It will advocate a return to collective security through the League of Nations and an immediate "summoning of a world conference to consider removal of the economic and political grievances which imperil peace."

Confers With de Valera

The Prime Minister came to the House after a conference with Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of Eire and newly-elected President of the League Assembly.

Replying to a question on German radio propaganda designed to create differences between Czechs and Slovaks, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"His Majesty's Ambassador in Berlin has already represented to the German Government the desirability of restraint in the German press and German wireless. We are awaiting his report before we consider whether further representations are required."

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Laborite, reopened the debate proper with an assertion that the "Government has consistently cold-shouldered the League of Nations and steadily turned its back on collective security and collective organization of peace."

"I honestly believe," he said, "that in these negotiations with Herr Hitler the Prime Minister has been frightened out of his life.

"The Government has encouraged rather than discouraged aggression. It either sympathized with the dictators or feared the dictators, whose psychology it could not understand."

Referring to Soviet Russia, Mr. Morrison said Great Britain "had adopted an attitude in her foreign policy of discrimination against an exceedingly important military power for whom members of the House would have thanked God if we had gone into war."

Morrison Condemns Loan

When Mr. Morrison said the £10,000,000 loan Britain already had arranged to make to Czechoslovakia was "proof of the sense of shame of the British Government," Cabinet members heatedly shouted:

"Take the country's opinion of that."

Mr. Morrison said Mr. Chamberlain's broadcast to the Empire and the United States last week "gave a very dangerous impression of sheer funk."

There were repeated Opposition cheers for Mr. Morrison and shouts of "No!" from the Cabinet benches as he continued to denounce Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Morrison said that Mr. Chamberlain in his conversations with Adolf Hitler "could have been in an immensely superior position strategically if, instead of being a rather nervous spokesman of a semidetached Britain, he had been the authorized spokesman of Britain, France, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and possibly of other powers in Europe."

Mr. Edward Leslie Burgin, Minister of Transport, spoke next in behalf of the Government.

He said that "to have converted the immediate risk of armed occupation into the background of sensible discussion was the first of the many miracles which the Prime Minister has performed."

Debate went forward simultaneously in the House of Lords.

Baron Strabolgi, Laborite, said:

"We hold India because the people there rely on our word. They believe we stand by our friends. What are we going to say to them now? Is our prestige as high as it was a fortnight ago in India, or anywhere else?

Churches Report Attendance Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Increased attendance at all churches all over the country resulted from observance of "Loyalty Day," according to announcement by the National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery, which sponsored the observance in association with other church and welfare institutions and agencies.

Telegrams from committee heads and church leaders, from Los Angeles, Chicago, and other cities told of not only increased attendance in churches, but more response and interest in church activities.

Rural churches, the committee announcement says, "seem to have been most faithful and enthusiastic in their observance of the day."

"The immediate objective of Loyalty Day is to fill every seat in all churches in the land," Charles V. Vickrey, Executive Chairman of the Committee said, "The goal is a larger attendance in subsequent weeks throughout the year and to stimulate better support of churches and church-related institutions."

Lufthansa Plane Lost in Ocean Trip

BERLIN, Oct. 4 (AP)—Lufthansa officials said on Oct. 3 that a flying boat of the line, overdue on a transatlantic crossing from Brazil to Bathurst, Gambia, West African British colony, must be "regarded as lost."

The line said a mailbag and two pieces of wood from the fusilage of the plane were found about 25 miles off Bathurst. Two thermos bottles and two lifeboats were fastened to the wood.

The plane left Natal, Brazil, Saturday afternoon. Its last report of position late Saturday placed it about 80 miles off the African coast.

The lost plane carried a crew of four and the company's sectional supervisor, Dr. Diersbach, as a passenger. Chief Pilot Lochner was a veteran ocean flier with nearly 40 crossings of the South Atlantic to his credit.

Hungary Presses Minority Claims

Budapest demands parley immediately on claims to territory inhabited by 800,000 Hungarians

The News

BUDAPEST, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Government is pressing Czechoslovakia for immediate negotiations on Hungary's minority claims.

Mass meetings in various parts of Hungary demanded immediate occupation of Czechoslovak territory inhabited by 800,000 Hungarians.

The Government has handed Czechoslovakia a new note asking negotiations at once and requesting guarantees that the discussions would be conducted in "the right atmosphere" to assure a quick solution.

Reports from the Hungarian side of the Danube said Czechoslovak troops had reinforced barbed wire lines along the border and that additional war equipment was being brought up. Concrete walls were reported being built as protection against tanks on highways connecting Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Premier Bela Imredy and other Cabinet members assured the Nation that Hungarian minorities would "soon be free from the Czech yoke."

The Foreign Office press chief said no indication had come from Prague as to when minority negotiations would start, but he added that the Government was convinced Prague would agree to begin the discussions within two or three days.

The Background

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Conscious of the diminishing strength of the Little Entente, Hungary is exerting pressure for an immediate settlement of the minority question in Czechoslovakia. It regards the moment as opportune. It sees Czechoslovakia shrinking in size and power. It sees the other two members of the Little Entente seriously affected by the recent trend of events—Yugoslavia, with an enlarged Germany brought right to its borders, and Rumania less sure of itself in the face of the German drive toward the East.

What are Hungary's demands?

First, the return of the strip of territory across the Danube, inhabited chiefly by Hungarians but under Czech rule. Hungarians have never forgiven the Allied Powers for the loss of this territory. They have hoped and prayed for the day when it would be restored to their ownership. And they have never missed an opportunity to point out to visitors who traveled along the road which skirts the river that the peace of Europe would never be secure as long as that region remained in alien hands.

Second, plebiscites in regions where there are mixed populations.

Extremist Demands

Many Hungarians with pro-German sympathies go further. They call for the inclusion in the negotiations of the whole of Slovakia and Ruthenia. To this demand the Czechs are opposed, inclining, however, toward plebiscites in mixed areas. The critical nature of the situation has moved the Premier of Hungary to offer concessions to the extremists in an effort to restrain them from pushing the case too far, and to appease that section of the Nationalists which feel that Hungary should have marched into Czechoslovakia in concert with Germany.

It is obvious that important changes are about to take place in Hungary's boundaries.

What effect will they have upon the country itself, which envisages an enlarged area within its borders? Hungary has been and still is selling a large share of the products of its farms and orchards to France, Switzerland, and England. Will this trade continue in the same proportion, or will more of it go to Germany in exchange for manufactured goods? Germany needs the products of Hungarian soil. It can draw heavily from the granary of which Hungary is virtually composed.

Railroads German

Since the railroads over which much of Hungary's exports must pass are in the hands of the Germans the possibility exists of preferential duties and customs charges being imposed to the detriment of Hungary unless that country sees its way to accommodate the new power in Central Europe. Thus the problem bristles with difficulties. And while the solution seems to point to a Hungary of greater size and influence in the Balkans it nevertheless is, in the opinion of many competent observers, destined to come still more under the sway of Germany.

There are in Hungary half a million German-speaking people, who are the descendants of settlers of hundreds of years ago and whose work on the land has helped to make productive that vast agricultural area. They have certain sentimental interests in the Fatherland, and it is felt in some circles that the National Socialists of Germany may endeavor to stir these latent sympathies and arouse a demand for a still closer association with the country of their origin.

Hungary's aspirations are to reannex territory and become a power in the basin of the Danube. Today the realization of its aims begin. What of tomorrow, with a neighbor growing in prestige and power on its western border?

By a Staff Artist

Bela Imredy

Premier and Regent of Hungary press for annexation of territory

Admiral Nicholas Horthy

Yugoslav Trade Pact

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 4 (AP)—The extent to which Germany is seeking to gain economic supremacy in the Balkan countries, as a part of its economic program, is indicated by a trade pact recently arranged for by Reich Commerce Minister Walther Funk in Yugoslavia.

After discussing economic problems in Belgrade with Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch and other Cabinet members and business leaders, Herr Funk made a statement in which he suggested that Yugoslavia, whose export trade with Germany already exceeds 50 per cent of its total export trade, could easily increase this figure since Germany is eager to supply all the means for improvement of Yugoslav highways, construction and manufacturing plants.

"Yugoslavia can produce nothing which Germany cannot absorb, and Germany can manufacture everything Yugoslavia may require," he said.

Herr Funk left last night for Ankara, capital of Turkey.

Ruthenians Ask Cession

VIENNA, Oct. 4 (AP)—Ruthenian fugitives—also known as Carpatho-Russians—in Vienna today demanded cession from Czechoslovakia of Ruthenia and announced a determination to fight with their compatriots there "for final victory."

The group adopted its program for severing the 12,617 square-mile eastern tip of Czechoslovakia from the Republic at a mass meeting last night.

In a manifesto it declared that 7000,000 Ruthenians were incorporated into Czechoslovakia under a false representation of facts. (Subcarpathian Russia, or Ruthenia, had a population of 725,000 in 1930. Of Czechoslovakia's 14,729,536 population that year, 549,169 were listed as Russians.)

The manifesto also said a promise for Ruthenian autonomy had not been kept and contended that the area in question, through Czechoslovakia's alliance with Soviet Russia, became a military basis for attack "by Red Russia" upon Europe and its culture.

The manifesto declared further that since all foreign nationalities in Czechoslovakia "desire to secede from the State," Ruthenia should be granted the right of self-determination.

Slovaks Ask Autonomy

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Government is negotiating with representatives of the Slovak minority on the question of complete autonomy for Slovakia.

Minister without Portfolio Matus Cermak raised the question in the name of the Slovak People's Party.

The official view was that there was no obstacle in the way of granting autonomy for the 49,000 square mile Slovak section of eastern Czechoslovak provided Slovakia remained a part of the Republic. An agreement was expected in the near future.

The relation between Czechs and Slovaks in the new State was first defined by the Pittsburgh Pact of May 30, 1918. This agreement between Czech and Slovak societies in the United States provided that Czechhoslovakia, whose independence then had not been proclaimed, should grant "cultural self-government" to the 3,000,870 Slovaks.

British Man in the Street Backs Premier

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 4—The debates in Parliament, which are still proceeding, have already so reassured the Government that no serious breakaway threatens to follow Mr. Albert Duff Cooper's secession that the Cabinet has now decided to challenge the Opposition by a direct vote of confidence.

This vote will call on the House to approve the "policy of His Majesty's Government whereby war was averted in the recent crisis and supports their efforts to secure lasting peace."

This motion is to prevent the Opposition from getting away with its attacks upon certain features of what the Government has been doing in the crisis, and brings back the question at issue as to whether or no Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain still has the confidence of Britain as a whole.

On this Government circles feel that they have a cast-iron case for, as Mr. A. L. Cummings, leading Liberal writer, says today that the man in the street is "feeling extraordinarily happy at the lifting of an awful shadow."

Listened to in Quietness

There are some who hold that the House of Commons yesterday heard Mr. Chamberlain in "anxious silence," but many more saw in the breathless quietness with which after the initial burst of cheering the Conservatives settled down to listen to his speech, a deep tribute to the importance attaching to his words.

Mr. Duff Cooper was one of those who rose to pay respect when the Prime Minister entered the debating Chamber. Mr. Winston Churchill, one-time First Lord of the Admiralty, on the other hand followed the example set by the Opposition M. P.'s in retaining his seat.

Mr. Anthony Eden, though tentative rather than definitive in his criticism of the Prime Minister's policy, said nothing to exclude himself altogether as a possible reselection for the Cabinet. He was cheered from Opposition benches when he said that the Munich plans, "whatever else they may be, are not self-determination." But he suggested no specific alternative, his contribution being chiefly directed to urging need for a "united front" in Britain with faster rearmament and further organization of the civil population.

Mr. Duff Cooper, in explaining his own resignation on the ground that he had not been able to agree with the Premier's policy of "sweet reasonableness" to Herr Hitler, held that the "mailed fist" was the only argument to which dictators would listen. His main complaint, however, was at what he regarded as the sacrificing of Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Clement R. Attlee for the Labor opposition called for a peace conference to which the United States and Soviet Russia should be invited, and was supported by Sir Archibald Sinclair who lamented the "dazzling triumph" allowed to the dictators.

The Prime Minister was much interrupted by the Labor heckling, but brushed this aside. His most successful retort was when upon Miss Ellen Wilkinson's voice being heard in protest against his words "all reasonable men will agree" he paused to add quietly but emphatically, "and women."

His explanation was helped out by Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons and by Viscount Halifax in the House of Lords. Sir Samuel's main points were that Herr Hitler had been clearly warned of British attitude, and that Russia, it was hoped, would join in a guarantee for Czech integrity. Lord Halifax made the further point that the only ground for not bringing Russia into the Munich talks had been that this might have resulted in calling off the conference altogether.

Disraeli's Claim Recalled

The grounds of criticism of Mr. Chamberlain today are reminiscent of what occurred in 1878 when Disraeli returned from Germany with almost identical claim of having secured "peace with honor."

In 1878 as today not a few of the Government's own supporters were dissatisfied. They complained that the "Ottoman Empire whose integrity was to have been preserved at all costs had nevertheless been partitioned."

Disraeli's settlement, nevertheless, stood and his Government thereafter remained nearly two years in power. It is claimed that his then European settlement was subsequently infringed, but for the time being at least it was upheld.

Official circles here are hopeful that what has been done at Munich may prove more lasting, but in any case they claim the Prime Minister could only do his best within his lights, and that peace, whether lasting or otherwise, is an inestimable benefit to have been secured.

Sympathy Shown by Loan

The widespread sympathy for the Czechs who have been called on to pay so heavily for this peace has been reflected in the marked approval of the £10,000,000 loan which the Bank of England has been authorized to make. It is understood that supplemetary loans, possibly to raise an additional £20,000,000 will be raised with assistance from France.

In this connection it is pointed out that the Sudetens are by no means entirely gainers. This is because not only do they accept the severities of Hitler rule for the kindlier goverment of President Benes, but they stand also to lose the favored position they have hitherto enjoyed for their trade with the United States—to them a very important consideration. This is because while the United States has a trade agreement with Czechoslovakia this does not extend to Germany, of which the Sudetens have now become citizens.

That Mr. Duff Cooper is among those who disapprove Mr. Chamberlain's policy has occasioned no surprise here as it has long been known that he favored a stronger policy against dictators.

Independent in Policy

It is recalled that this is not the first time that he has taken an independent line for himself, though hitherto what he has done has been less pleasing to the Opposition. His statement in Paris, for example, on June 24, 1936, when he said, "Your frontier is therefore our frontier," was subsequently so severely criticized by Labor in the British Parliament that Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had to come to the First Lord of Admiralty's assistance by declaring that this statement was not a declaration of policy.

Similarly on July 14, 1938, when Mr. Duff Cooper explained the failure to protect British sailors inside Spanish territorial waters on the ground that to do so would have been "to assist a few war profiteers in the task of increasing their profits" those who objected the loudest came from the Opposition side of Parliament. On that occasion the Executive Council of the National Union of Seamen held a special meeting to protest.

Germans Admit Orderliness Of Czech Departure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 4—German official circles and the press on Tuesday acknowledged the complete discipline and good order with which the Czech troops and authorities have conducted the evacuation of the Sudeten territories. They foresaw in the absence of incidents during the occupation the probability that the transfer provided in the Munich agreement including cession of territories to Polish and Hungarian minorities would be carried out without friction. Premier Mussolini's "advice" to Prague to hasten negotiations with Hungary was published without comment.

Commenting yesterday on debate in the House of Commons, the German press takes the view that the argument was between those supporting a "preventive war" now and others headed by Premier Chamberlain who preferred a European settlement without war. Mr. Chamberlain was pictured as understanding his own people better than his political opponents and that therefore his policy prevailed. Before yesterday's debate some uneasiness was apparent here concerning the possible overthrow of Mr. Chamberlain's government. Now Mr. Chamberlain is considered safe.

After several days of reflection, the Munich agreement is interpreted in Berlin as having broken a "log jam" which was delaying settlement of numerous difficult questions in Europe. Especial interest attaches now to prospects for an Anglo-Italian agreement, early completion of which is confidently predicted.

Germany is represented as prepared to make a far-reaching agreement with Britain and France and to construct a framework within which the four western European powers may hereafter settle their differences.

Apparently Germany is satisfied with its free hand in eastern and central Europe and knows that many years will be needed to consolidate its position. While the Munich agreement seemed almost entirely political, its economic results may prove even more important. Germany is preparing to exercise economic, even more than political or military power, to extend its domination over Balkan and Baltic countries.

British Admiralty Supports Test Of Coal Against Oil

LONDON (CP)—An experimental ship, costing approximately £80,000 (about $400,000) will be built in Britain to demonstrate advantages of coal as fuel.

With the moral support of the Admiralty, the undertaking is being promoted by interests represented on the Mines Department Committee, which has been examining possibilities of increasing, in the national interest, use of coal for bunkering purposes.

The type of ship to be built will be in the cargo and intermediate passenger liner class, considered to have the best chance of competing successfully with oil. A company, to be formed if the experiment proves a success, will undertake construction of a fleet of similar vessels.

Criticism of the policy of using oil instead of coal by the British Navy and much of the mercantile fleet, has been growing in recent months. The critics contend national security is menaced by dependence on foreign sources for fuel supplies.

20 Years for Extortionist

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4 (AP)—A 20-year Federal Penitentiary sentence for sending extortion notes to prominent Philadelphians was imposed today on John F. Morman, former private detective and swimming pool manager, after testimony that he threatened to bomb and kidnap his victims.

Britain to Cancel Enlistments

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—The War Office announced today that men who joined the Regular Army during last week's war scare would be permitted to leave by Oct. 15.

In Londuon 243 men enlisted, 129 more than during the same period last week.

French Troops Reviewed

STRASBOURG, Oct. 4 (AP)—Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, Chief of the French General Staff, reviewed 35,000 men here on an inspection tour of the border, including Maginot fortification troops, reservists mustered during the recent crisis and special detachments of Moroccan cavalry. The parade lasted nearly two hours.

Hungary Pushes Demands

BUDAPEST, Oct. 4 (AP)—Numerous war veterans more than 45 years old had orders to report to the nearest army recruiting station today as the Hungarian Government pressed its claims to Hungarian minority territories of Cechoslovakia.

The requisition of certain raw materials and orders prohibiting the exports of metals, textiles, chemicals and leather were made known today, apparent indications that Hungary was preparing for all eventualities.

Gun Workers Go on Strike

VALENCIENNES, France, Oct. 4 (AP)—Two hundred workers of the nationalized artillery factory at Denain, near Valenciennes, went on strike today when they were asked to work more than the usual 40-hour week on guns ordered by the War Ministry. The strikers' decision followed the refusal of Valenciennes iron workers to work more than 40 hours.

Reich Checks Air Traffic

BERLIN, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Air Ministry has issued an order forbidding all unscheduled air traffic within Germany's borders, effective immediately. Army planes are excepted, and other exceptions may be granted by special permission of the Ministry.

Precision in Occupation

BERLIN, Oct. 4 (AP)—German and Polish troops bit off pieces of Czechoslovakia yesterday with soldierly precision on a schedule arranged by diplomats, and the Sudetenland's new rulers lost no time in Nazifying the region.

Occupation of the Teschen area by the Polish Army went according to schedule.

The day's high point for Germany was occupation of Zone 3, in extreme Western Czechoslovakia and the heart of Sudetenland, and the subsequent entry of Reichsführer Hitler.

Beginning with a column of 2,000 men under Gen. Walther von Reichenau in the morning, troops continued to file over the border until last night an estimated 20,000 were in the zone.

The remainder of the German occupation will be a repetition of the entries of Zones 1 and 2: the troops advance, the Sudeten population stages demonstrations of joy, Germany takes over administrative duties, and the Czechoslovak Army and Police withdraw almost without incident.

The Army command and the German Minister of Justice decreed that the German penal code will be applicable in the occupied area to all Germans who are citizens on Oct. 30, 1938.

Acts committed directly against the Army are punishable by German military courts, but according to peace-time regulations of the Army.

German currency already was replacing Czechoslovak money in some areas. The exchange rate was one mark (about 40 cents) to 7½ crowns (about 25 cents), giving a nominal profit to the Reich's new citizens.

FRANZENSBAD, Sudeten, Germany, Oct. 4 (AP)—This town, one of those visited by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler on his triumphal procession, was posted with anti-Semitic signs as soon as the German Army annexed this part of the Sudetenland yesterday. White and black posters marked "Jude" (Jew) were pasted on the windows of all Jewish stores.

FALKENAU, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 4 (AP)—A German S. S. advance guard surrounded an estimated 500 Czechoslovak soldiers here yesterday, threatened them with machine-gun fire and seized their arms and automobiles.

The advance guard moved in six hours in advance of the time agreed upon by the International Military Commission regulating occupation of the Western Sudeten zone, Czechoslovaks declared.

The black-uniformed elite guardsmen released their prisoners only after a direct protest from Czechoslovak military authorities.

Hitler Knew He Would Come He Tells Sudeten Germans

KARLSBAD, German Sudetenland, Oct. 4 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, making a triumphal tour of his newly-annexed Sudeten territory, told a Sudeten German audience today, "I didn't know how I would sometime get here, but I did know that I would come."

Speaking only a short distance from where the Sudeten leader, Konrad Henlein, last April 24 formulated his famous eight demands, the Führer said:

"For 20 years you remained faithful to your Volkstum (racial nationalism).

"And for 20 years I remained faithful to my belief in the German people.

"So we both find each other in our common racial community, in our Greater Reich which nobody will ever be able to destroy again."

Thousands of "Heils" by the crowd punctuated the Führer's speech.

"We have every reason to be proud of this great German Reich, whose führer I am," he continued.

"And this Germany is just as proud of you Sudeten Germans. In this hour we can do nothing else than think about our eternal German people and our German Reich."

Herr Hitler received a tremendous ovation when he arrived at this famed spa.

Many in the audience had been present at the Sudeten Party convention in April and recalled that Herr Henlein at that time was content to ask only that the Sudetens be given full autonomy in the Czechoslovak State and the right to practice their National Socialist beliefs.

Today they saw in Herr Hitler the incarnation of their dream come true—union with Germany.

The streets before the theater where he spoke briefly were jammed with Sudeten Germans, gathered to welcome their Führer.

On an elevation behind the theater stood an honor guard of blackshirted S. S. men, the elite guard, and Army detachments which had preceded Herr Hitler into the city.

The Führer reviewed the troops and then, escorted by Sudeten Commissioner Konrad Henlein, went to the balcony of the theater which was richly garlanded with flowers and covered with Swastika flags.

Herr Hitler's central theme was an admonition for everybody to put aside anything that might cause a rift in the unity of the German people and for all to deepen the sense of community spirit.

Millions of German, he said, shared the future of the Sudeten Germans. He then dwelt upon measures to be taken immediately to alleviate the depression in the Sudeten areas.

At the conclusion of his brief address the crowd sang "Deutschland über Alles" and the "Horst Wessel" song, while the Führer remained on the balcony bowing and giving the National Socialist salute.

Before he spoke, the local National Socialist leader thanked him for bringing about the union of the Sudeten regions with Germany.

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Harvard Outweighed and Outmanned This Saturday—Ball Clubs Ready for Opener

Football Fans Will Watch For Highlights of Cornell

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The only given chance for Harvard to defeat Cornell Saturday rests with an uncertain hunch entertained and nursed by Ollie Bolton, Harvard football manager. "We will win either the Cornell or Dartmouth game," he declared at practice yesterday. The enthusiasm and hope of youth is wonderful.

Regardless of hunches, the Cornell avalanche, heavily favored to win the ball game, will roll into Boston Friday morning. Victory for Cornell is admitted freely around Cambridge today and such a result will hardly be in nature of a disappointment such as last Saturday's with Brown.

The pressure is off the Crimson and Harvard will face Cornell with the thought that being the "underdog," there is nothing to lose and everything to gain. Rabid partisan Crimson adherents may take no satisfaction in conceding Cornell statistical rights to win, but nonpartisan football fans have much to look for in the coming encounter.

Heavy Cornell Team

Cornell is bringing one of, if not the heaviest grid team the East has known in years. Scouts report the Big Red invaders as being not only big men, but good big men. The team averages 199, the line from tackle to tackle is 23 pounds per man heavier than Harvard, the backs average 190½, and the entire outfit is equipped with speed to spare.

Scanning the roster list reveals figures that are truly amazing, particularly after viewing Harvard statistics for more than a decade The lightest man among the probable starters is Harold McCullough, sophomore back who weighs only 170 but is regarded favorably because of his punting. The other lightweight is none other than Carl Spang, veteran end from Quincy, who tips the scales at a mere 176.

From that point on weights soar. Brud Holland, Negro end, and all-America luminary who, while featuring as an end, is equally good as a ball carrying back, weighs 202. The tackles, Bill McKeever and Fred West weigh 210 and 215, respectively. The guards, Sidney Roth and Phil Tuths weigh 205 and 214 and Capt. Al Van Ranst, converted from tackle to center, weighs 200.

Power Backfield

Mal Baker, George Peck, Walter Matuszczak and Vincent Eichler, possible starting backs, with McCullough the alternate, weigh respectively, 180, 185, 196 and 201. That comprises a heavy backfield even if McCullough is in for either Baker or Peck. Matuszczak is the blocking back and Eichler the bucking back.

Whispers of the Cornell-Colgate contest, won, as you know, by Cornell 15 to 6, revealed little of the Cornell ability. The Carl Snavely team established an early lead and stuck to straight football without frills or forward passing and held off a pretty good Andy Kerr team without undue effort. An end-around play featuring Holland, played an important part and that same sort of play was used by Brown against Harvard with marked success Saturday.

The Crimson went back to work yesterday with determination. Dave Glueck, guard, will not work before tomorrow. The others reported in shape and Jim Fearon was inserted at center for Tim Russell. Improved passing is the hope, for Russell upset the offense with not too reliable passing in the Brown game. Efforts may be made to strengthen left tackle where Tom Healey looked weak and the offense in general will be improved.

Passes Expected To Be Big Factor In Coming Games

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—A halfback with the poise of a Barrymore taking a bow—that's Sid Luckman, the Brooklyn boy who'll lead Columbia up to the West Point Plains Saturday to meet Army.

It's Luckman's poise that makes stout Steve Owen, coach of the professional New York Giants, say he'd be glad to have the boy "right now," and makes Yale Coach Ducky Pond call Sid's performance against the Elis the finest one-man job he ever saw (and his "ever" takes in Clint Frank).

This 185-pound senior, who also runs, kicks and blocks, isn't especially fast or shifty. But he handles himself beautifully, dodges tacklers like an expert jay-walker, never fires a pass until he's spotted a receiver, and even appears invulnerable to crashing ends.

As Luckman's coach, Lou Little, points out, "ten other guys helped him win that Yale game." But it is Luckman's poise and passing, combined with the running threat of himself and Art Radvilas, that is the Lions' chief hope against an army team which looked sloppy against V. P. I.'s second-rate opposition.

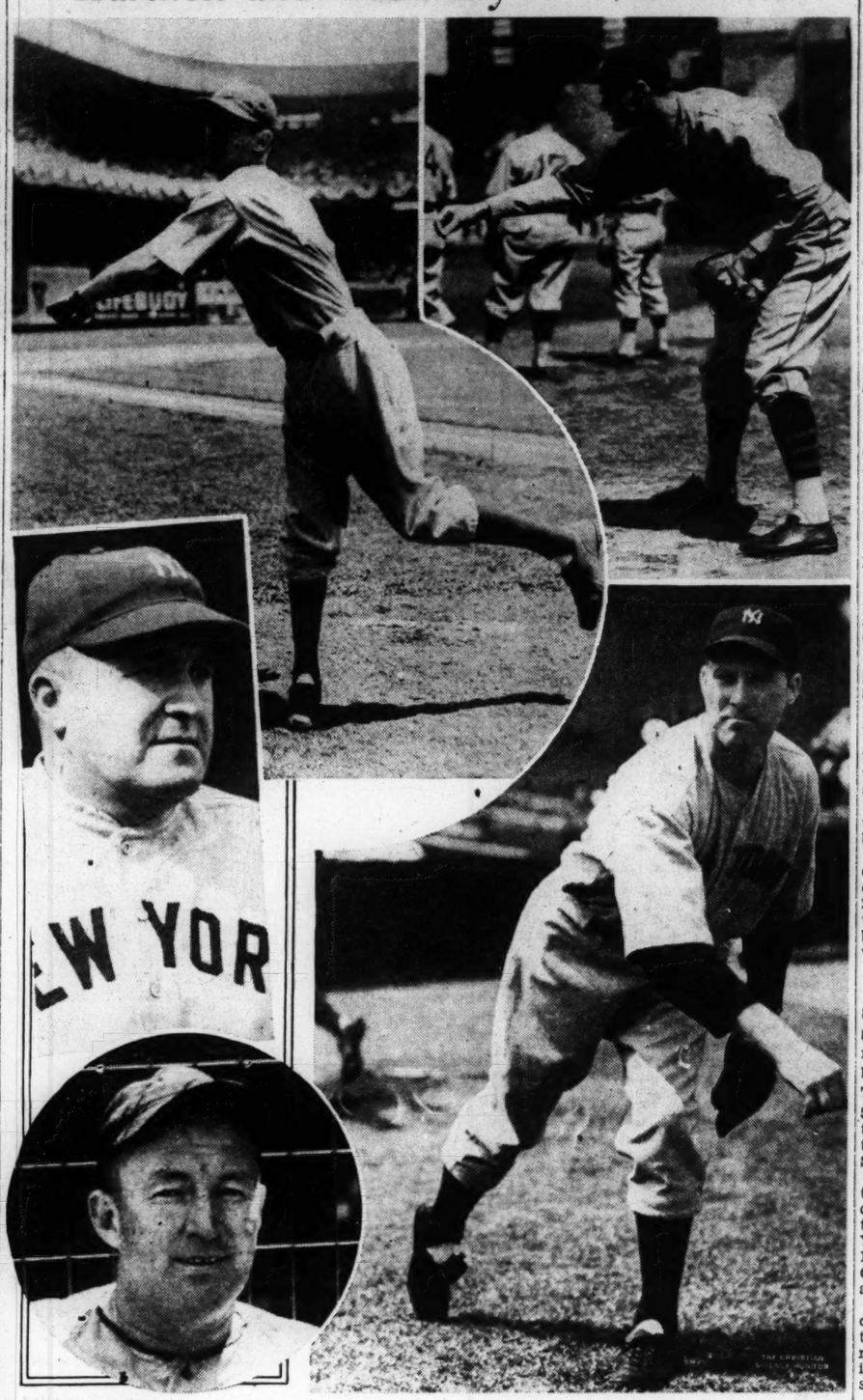
Passers also should figure in other of the coming week-end's special attractions.

In Philadelphia Friday night, Texas Christian will send its star pitcher, dangerous Davey O'Brien, against Temple.

On Saturday there'll be Hal Lube, pitching for Colgate against Duke; Baylor's Billy Patterson, heaving 'em in a Southwest Conference duel with Arkansas, itself extremely airminded; Yale's Gil Humphrey, a better aerialist than Frank, who'll be facing up-and-coming Pennsylvania; Kenny Washington, tossing for U. C. L. A. as the Uclans and Washington seek to recover from last week's upsets; Ronnie Cahill, whose passes should help Holy Cross extend a long winning streak at the expense of Manhattan; Jim (Sweet) Lalanne of North Carolina, which meets Tulane, and George Cafego of Tennessee, which has a Southeastern Conference date with Auburn.

Besides these, something probably will be heard from Ernie Lain of Rice, who hasn't been able to get started yet, and Young Bussey of the Louisiana State team which Rice plays Saturday night. Jimmy Sexton, whose aerials helped Ohio State beat Indiana, 6-0, probably will be called on to help turn back Southern California in a top-flight intersectional game.

Hartnett and McCarthy to Match Wits



By a Staff Photographer

Upper left—Lefty Gomez, Yankees.
Upper right—Bill Lee, Cubs.
Lower left—Manager Gabby Hartnett, Cubs.
Lower right—Red Ruffing, Yankees.
Left center—Manager Joe McCarthy, Yankees.

Sporting Around the Hub

For another year Herbert D. Holm will serve the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union as its President. He was reelected last night at the Association's annual meeting held at the Hotel Lenox. Other officers elected included Tom Kanaly to the Vice-President post and J. Frank Facey as Secretary-Treasurer for the thirty-ninth time. The members of the Board of Trustees were all reelected.

♪ ♪ ♪

Amateur-professional golf tournament honors were shared yesterday when Joe Pezzullo of West Warwick, R. I., and Ed Martin of Sandy Burr, tied with John Thoren and Ted Bishop of Woodland for the best gross score at the Sandy Burr Country Club. Yesterday's play marked the last amateur-pro tourney of the season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Local tennis fans have been closely following the play of Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge in the annual Pacific Southwest championships. Mrs. Fabyan goes into the final round today against Dorothy May Bundy. The Cambridge star, seeking her first major singles championship, reached today's final by defeating Margot Lumb of England in the semifinals, 6—2, 6—3.

♪ ♪ ♪

The prospects of the Boston Celts soccer team going places in the American League were given a promising boost yesterday when Paddy Collins agreed to take over the manager's job. Collins managed the Celts several seasons ago when they won the State Cup and title.

♪ ♪ ♪

The team of Mrs. Warren Beard of Charles River, Massachusetts golf champion, and Margaret Curtis of Essex, former champion, won medal honors yesterday in the eighth annual women's invitation four-ball tourney at the Charles River Country Club. The pair carded an 80. Match play starts today with the final scheduled for Friday.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the newspapermen's weekly golf tournament held at the Pine Brook Valley Golf Club of Weston yesterday, George Farmer and W. F. Homer, both of the Herald, were tied for low net honors with 75's.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston University's football team will have to undergo several major changes in the backfield this week because Solly Nechtem and Russ Lawry, both triple threats, will be out of the line-up next Saturday when the Terriers meet St. Lawrence at Fenway Park. Coach Pat Hanley has been forced to move Earle Crompton to the fullback spot, while the quarterback duties will be taken over by either Aidan Burnell or Ralph Salvati.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northeastern will open its home schedule on Saturday at Huntington Field celebrating Alumni Day. Coach Jimmy Dunn announced that his squad, with the exception of Bill Little, is in A-1 shape for the Bates eleven. Because of the showing the Huskies made against Boston College the student body is rallying behind the team and one of the season's largest turnouts is anticipated.

♪ ♪ ♪

Still convinced that he has a good football team, despite the 23-to-0 defeat by Colby last Saturday, Coach Lew Manly lost no time yesterday in starting preparations for the Amherst game at the Medford Oval on Saturday. The team came out of the Colby fray with only a few minor bruises and all are expected to be in shape for the Lord Jeffs.

Sport Shavings Here and There

Ted Williams should be ripe for that right field position with the Red Sox next year . . . He led the American Association with a batting average of .366, in home runs, and runs batted in . . . Retention of Casey Stengel as manager of the Boston Bees for next year is welcome news in the face of so many managerial problems . . . Note to Carroll Getchell of the H. A. A.—the only woman ticket manager in the Big Ten is Miss O. C. Power at the University of Chicago, which plays a two-year home-and-home series with Harvard . . . Bill Stewart, baseball umpire and manager of the Chicago Black Hawks hockey team, may miss opening practice due to illness; practice is due to start Oct. 14 . . . This season marks the forty-fourth of coaching for Pop Warner and the forty-ninth for Alonzo Stagg . . . The latter's team is nicknamed the "forty-niners" in his honor . . . It looks like a great winter for Roy Shipstad's Ice Follies, since Sonja Henie is confined to Hollywood for picture making and will not make the annual personal winter tour . . . Mike Goodman, after 18 years of playing and managing hockey teams, has retired . . . He played pro in the American Association with Duluth, Kansas City and managed Wichita . . . Whatever became of Eddie Oatman, who went over 20 years as a player in pro hockey?

W. M.

Hartnett Sure To Be Manager Of Cubs in '39

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 (AP)—On the eve of the World Series there was one worry Charles Leo Hartnett, "Leo The Lion," didn't have—worry over a contract to manage the Cubs in 1939.

Philip K. Wrigley, owner of the Cubs, said today Gabby would have been retained next year even if he hadn't led the team to the pennant.

"So he certainly hasn't anything to worry about now," Wrigley added. "If I do as good a job running the business end as he did with the team we will be even, Gabby and his players proved to me what I have always maintained, that spirit and fortunate breaks can bring results. Hartnett didn't wait for the breaks, he went after them. Anybody who gets any place does the same."

Hartnett will sit in on a conference today with Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Commissioner of Baseball, for the session of managers and umpires which Landis calls annually on the eve of the series. Joe McCarthy, Yankee manager and Umpires John Sears, Louis Kolls, Charles Moran and Cal Hubbard will be other conferees.

Owner Wrigley believes his investment in Tony Lazzeri, former Yank, will bring rich returns. Tony knows the strength and weaknesses of every Yankee except young Joe Gordon who replaced him at second base.

Lazzeri, Yankee hero in the last World Series, says Hartnett's heroes have an excellent chance, that Big Bill Lee will cause plenty of trouble and that even Tex Carleton and Larry French will bother them.

"Carleton and French have freak deliveries and are plenty tough to figure out the first time you look at them," Lazzeri said.

Charley Grimm was the forgotten man in the division of the Cub share of the World Series spoils. Just why he was not cut in was a subject debated everywhere today. He managed the Cubs for 81 games this season, being relieved by Hartnett July 20. The whispers that Grimm failed to offer congratulations to the Cubs seem to lack weight. No one has been more enthusiastic over the team's drive to the pennant than Grimm, now a radio sports announcer. The players' split promises to be the largest in history, an estimated $7,000 for each one on the winning team and around $4,500 for each of the losers.

Odds and ends—The telephone at Gabby Hartnett's home rang so incessantly day and night that he ordered service discontinued until Oct. 19.... Dizzy Dean's World Series check will go into annuities ....Larry French's goes into an apartment house building....Billy Herman and Clay Bryant bought new cars recently so they will have to think up new ways to spend their money....Hartnett isn't counting on Augie Galan because of his torn knee, and his appearance, if any, will be as a pinch hitter....The civic welcome to the Cubs yesterday baffled Hartnett.... "In my 17 years of baseball in Chicago I have had thrill after thrill but never one like this one," he said.

World Series To Start Tomorrow In Cubs' Park

BULLETIN

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 (AP)—Bill Lee and Charlie Ruffing were named today starting pitchers for tomorrow's opener of the World's Series between the Chicago Cubs and the New York Yankees.

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At picturesque Wrigley Field, home of the Chicago Cubs and site of many sensational and history-making sports dramas, baseball's thirty-third consecutive World Series gets under way tomorrow afternoon, with the powerful Yankees defending the championship they have monopolized since 1936.

The classic this fall brings together the strategy of Gabby Hartnett, one of the few first-year managers to win a pennant in the National League, and Joe McCarthy, his former boss.

Two at Chicago

The series schedule calls for games at Wrigley Field tomorrow and Thursday. Friday is left open for travel, and the two teams continue at New York's Yankee Stadium on Saturday and Sunday. If a fifth contest is necessary, it will also be played at the Stadium.

In the event that the classic goes beyond five games, Tuesday will find the clubs traveling and meeting again at Wrigley Field one week from tomorrow. If rain or ties interfere, the entire schedule will be moved back accordingly.

All Chicago games start at 1:30 o'clock Central time. The Sunday contest at New York will start at 2 o'clock eastern time. The classic will be put on the air by the Columbia, National and Mutual radio networks.

Single-Game Mark

If Yankee Stadium is sold out on Sunday, which is likely, a new single-game World Series attendance record will be established. The rebuilt home of the Yankees seats 70,029, with room for approximately 5,000 standees. The present record is the 66,669 paid as the Giants battled the American League champs at the Stadium Oct. 4, 1936.

The brilliant late-season spurt of the Cubs breaks up a New York classic monopoly that had existed two years running. The Giants and Yankees had staged the shows of 1936 and '37. The Yanks last met the Cubs in a World Series back in 1932, and took four straight.

From the standpoint of gate receipts, the Yankees are not sorry the Chicago club beat out the Pirates. Wrigley Field's seating capacity is 42,000, and probably will be sold out for every game.

Yanks Favored

The Yankees, once again, are entering the series overwhelming favorites because of their tremendous extra-base hitting power and well-balanced defense. Also, they have the pitcher of the year in Charley "Red" Ruffing, the husky right-hander.

Since clinching their third straight pennant, McCarthy's club has experienced a setdown. A lead that once was at 14 or 15 games, was reduced to 9½. Also, no club in baseball history has won three successive world crowns. The percentage is against McCarthy breaking down this barrier.

However, there is a strong feeling that tradition will be shattered by Yankee bats, together with the pitching arms of Ruffing, Lefty Gomez, and Monte Pearson, there are Rolfe, Henrich, Di Maggio, Gehrig, Dickey, Selkirk, and Gordon. Even little Joe Gordon, the eighth-place hitter, has driven in more than 100 runs and hit 25 homers.

Cubs Have Pitching

The Cubs must rely on their pitching, fine defensive work in both the infield and outfield, and the momentum of their great stretch drive, to stop the Yankees. The National League champs are on the crest of a victory wave. Their spirit is high, sparked by the popular Hartnett. They should make a better showing in the classic than would the Pirates.

For his opening pitchers, Hartnett may call on any one of three. His ace is Bill Lee, winner of 22 games, with a type of delivery that should bother the Yankees, if anything will bother them. Gabby also has young Clay Bryant, winner of 19. Then, waiting in the background are Dizzy Dean and Charley Root, either of whom may develop into the surprise of the classic.

McCarthy will open with either Ruffing or Gomez. Red is the star of the staff, but Lefty has been successful in past openers.

Series Weather

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 (AP) — The weather man brought good news to Chicago World Series fans today with a prediction of no rain to mar the games tomorro wand Thursday.

Forecaster J. R. Lloyd's word for tomorrow was partly cloudy and cool, with the mercury around 66; for Thursday, fair and cooler, the temperature in the lower 60's.

He forecast another day of the warm weather that brought all-time highs for this late in the year at several stations in Kansas, Southeastern Nebraska and Western Iowa yesterday. Lloyd said the mercury hit 96 today at Kansas City where it was 90 yesterday.

Both Clubs Worked Out In Wrigley Field Today

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 (AP)—The New York Yankees, fresh off the train, join the Cubs in a final workout at Wrigley Field today in preparation for tomorrow's opening game of the 1938 World Series, which is certain to be witnessed by a capacity throng of 44,000.

The Cubs, still picking ticker tape out of their hair from the rousing welcome home given them yesterday, chose to do their limbering-up before noon and then turn the park over to the visiting firemen from the American League.

It is possible that Manager Gabby Hartnett told his boys not to hang around after their practice and watch the Yankees put on their old act of clouting three dozen baseballs out of the orchard. The act is understood to be very devitalizing to opposing teams, and is supposed to have scared the Pittsburgh Pirates before the start of their 1927 series against the Yanks.

Town Is Excited

The Cubs, though, don't act like an outfit that would scare easily. Individually and collectively they have been sneering for two days now at every mention of the Yankees' vaunted batting power, and they swear they can't wait to tie into the World champions. Either they are firmly convinced that they have what it takes to win the series, or they are doing some loud whistling in the dark.

The town is pretty much excited about the big event which has dropped so suddenly and dramatically into its lap. Hotels already are crammed and tickets for the first two games here are understood to be getting scarce. The locals think their club, on the crest of a great winning streak, has a good chance to jolt the formidable Yanks, but they aren't letting their enthusiasm run away.

Unless he gets a powerful hunch to do otherwise, Hartnett is certain to throw his star young right-hander, General Bill Lee, against the Yankees' Lefty Gomez when they take the field at 1:30 p. m., central standard time, tomorrow. Lee pitched in two games for the Cubs when they lost the 1935 World Series to Detroit, 4 games to 2. He started one and was the relief hurler in the other, but neither was credited with a victory nor charged with a defeat. Gomez has pitched and won five World Series games, so it is an old story to the eccentric southpaw.

Chicago's chances seem to hinge on the possibility that Lee, a 22-game winner this year, can stop the Yanks twice, and maybe three times. He has speed, a sharp curve and a world of stamina. Yank adherents, however, point to the fact that few pitchers ever manage to fool Di Maggio, Dickey, Gehrig and the others twice running. They might do it once, but the next time they find that the Yanks are laying for them.

Dean Wants Turn

Clay Bryant, the other strong-arm member of the Cubs' staff, is the logical choice to oppose Charley Ruffing in the second go-round. He is a little faster than Lee, so the New Yorkers can look forward to a diet of speed for the first two days. In the third game in New York they are likely to get a look at Dizzy Dean's new assortment of curves and cunning. Old Diz is yelling for a shot at the big fellows.

The Yankees carry into the series a club batting average of .274, against the Cubs' mark of .269. Also, and vastly more important, they nudge the ball for home runs, triples, and doubles, while the Cubs specialize in singles. The Cubs will get some runs, but they've got to hope for a dazzling performance by their mound staff. Both are fine fielding clubs, and the Yanks have the best throwing outfield in the business.

The Yankees are seeking their third-straight world championship, a record which up to now has defied all the great clubs in history. So the Cubs figure that the percentage is all on their side.

It might be noteworthy to recall at this time that the Giants, who opposed the Yanks just a year ago, managed to score exactly one run in each of the first three series games off Gomez, Ruffing, and Monte Pearson. Or maybe the Cubs wouldn't like to hear anything about that.

Britain to Play For Tennis Cups

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—The British Lawn Tennis Association today announced that Britain would challenge for the Davis Cup, now held by the United States, in 1939 and would compete in the European Zone.

England will make another bid for the Wightman Cup, women's team tennis trophy, next year. The United States has won the trophy the last eight years.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Estelle Lawson Page won qualifying medal in U. S. Women's Golf Championship for second year with 79.

Three Years Ago

Tigers took World Series lead by beating Cubs 6-5 in 11-inning third game.

Bears Lead 2 to 1

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 4 (AP)—Behind the four-hit pitching of John Haley the Newark Bears, International League Champions, defeated the Kansas City Blues of the American Association 7 to 1 last night to take a 2-to-1 lead in games in the 1938 Little World Series.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Pennant Races of 1938

Well, the pennant races of the National and American Leagues for the season of 1938 are now a matter of history. The Chicago Cubs, in the former, and the New York Yankees, in the latter, have won the championship honors, and all that remains of major-league baseball for this year is the playing of the World Series. This has been a great season for the baseball player, club owner, and fan. From a financial point of view, the two major leagues have nothing but satisfaction to express as more than 10,000,000 persons turned out to watch the games. This is over 600,000 better than the attendance noted in 1937, and surpasses the record high of 1930. The season has seen a number of "freshman" players enter the picture with every indication of becoming stars as the years roll on. As for the fan, he has had plenty of spectacular plays to cheer about and more than one record has fallen by the wayside since the two races opened about the middle of April.

By a Staff Artist

Prognostications

And perhaps now would be as good a time as any to pick our prognostications, which we made before the two races started in April, out of the drawer and see just what happened to them. There is naturally a considerable amount of guessing in picking the order in which the teams will finish so early in the season; but it is an interesting venture and one that the general public gets considerable enjoyment out of. It also furnishes a fine opportunity for "I told you so" and "Whatever made you pick such and such a team for such a position." Where a pennant race consumes about five and a half months and is made up of some 154 games for each team, there are bound to be many factors which come up to change the whole aspect of the races, and so the person who picked the order in which the teams would finish early in April would undoubtedly make several changes in the order of selection by June or July. And it seems as if there had been as many, if not more, changing factors, entering into the two races this year than in any other recent year.

Named the Cubs at Any Rate

Turning to the National League prediction made by us last April, we find the teams placed in the following order: Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Boston, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia. This means that we were correct on the first, seventh, and eighth-place teams. We had the Giants second instead of the Pirates, which we had in third place. Cincinnati surprised us a little by finishing fourth in place of fifth, while Boston also did better than we expected by finishing fifth instead of sixth. While we knew that Bill McKechnie would get the Reds up into a better place in the standing than they held last year, we did not believe that he could bring them from last to fourth place in one season. And at the same time, we freely admit that Casey Stengle did better with the Bees than we expected he would do, and he would have done even better but for the large number of injuries which greatly handicapped the team. We would offer the absence of Dizzy Dean from the St. Louis Cardinals as our alibi for their not coming nearer to fulfilling our forecast.

Picked the Yankees

It doesn't seem to me that anyone who picked the New York Yankees to win the American League pennant should take much credit unto himself. In fact, now as well as before the season started, it does not seem possible that anyone could have figured out how the champions of 1936 and 1937 could miss out. Cleveland and Detroit were the teams expected to give the Yankees the most serious opposition, with Boston regarded as the next best threat. And this proved to be the case, but with the Red Sox making the best showing of the trio and finishing as runners-up 9½ games behind the Yankees. The other four teams in the league were quite a bit below the first-division clubs, as there was a margin of 8½ games between fourth and fifth places and 12 between sixth and seventh places. New York, Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, and St. Louis was the order in which we picked them last April. We had all of the first-division teams in the first division; but the Red Sox surprised us the most, while Washington and St. Louis each moved up a notch higher than predicted. And right now the big question is will the Yankees establish a new world record by winning the title a third straight time? We are very much inclined to say yes; but let us not forget the season of 19[illegible] when the Boston Braves toppled one of the greatest of Connie Mack's Athletic teams

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AFL Heads Move to Resist Federal Control of Labor

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas., Oct. 4—The possibility of political control of labor organization by the State stood forth as a dominant new issue in the labor movement with the beginning here of this year's convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The majority of delegates appeared anxious lest the Federal Government further extend its influence within the labor world on its own initiative, without consultation with the AFL, and sometimes over its opposition. Others disagreed.

The question of State control has been brought to a head during the past year by the administration of the National Labor Relations Act.

The Labor Board, according to the Federation, has been so prejudiced against it in a number of cases involving the rival Committee for Industrial Organization as to lead the AFL to drop its old policy of reluctant defense against an adverse award by a Federal board for a program of aggressive resistance in the courts.

Chary of Supervision

Several other experiences during the last five years with major laws dealing with labor have contributed toward making the Federation chary of State supervision of labor affairs.

Voice to this conflict with the New Deal was given by William Green, President of the AFL, when declaring in his brief opening address, "We want to be free. American laboring men, we demand that we be free—free to work out our own problems. We resent governmental control and governmental dictation. We want to organize, free from governmental control and governmental administration."

In amplification, I. M. Ornburn, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the AFL, said later in an interview, "We are for legislation that guarantees to us the right to organize and bargain collectively, and also for a floor for wages and ceiling for hours as covered by the National Wages and Hours Act.

"Beyond that we want to handle our own negotiations.

"What one Congress favorable to organized labor can do, another Congress which is unfavorable can undo.

Permanent Building

"With its present legislative safeguards, the labor movement is better prepared to build permanently through its own efforts than through further Government controls of labor and industry.

"If we are left to do our own work as we should and can, our people will become more interested in their own problems.

"Otherwise they will place too much dependence on Government.

"If we rely too much on Government to solve our economic problems, the first thing we know we shall be in politics with both feet to see that men are elected who will support Labor's extreme resort to the State.

"Then the next thing we know we shall have class set against class, employer against wage earner."

Similarly the president of one of the leading international unions in the Federation commented that the AFL was against Government domination of trade unions. Labor had received a taste of this in the National Labor Board's decisions, he added, and found it did not like to have the Government telling it what to do in its internal relationships.

Growing Sentiment

"Sentiment against Government control of organized labor has grown steadily in the past year," observed another veteran union president.

"We sense a danger in Government regulation of labor unions, lest untimately the labor movement in America find itself completely subjected to the State as under Nazism and Fascism.

"What has given cause for apprehension is our experience with Federal boards, particularly the National Labor Relations Board. This has sought to control labor by decisions and acts without any warrant in the text of the law.

"In short many of us feel the Government already has embarked on an effort to control labor which is hurtful to labor today, and that if the trend increases it will be much more harmful to workingmen in forcing them to rely less on their own economic resources and to adapt themselves to the will of the State, interjected into such basic affairs as wages and hours, which organized labor in organized industry can handle best by itself.

Leader Sees No Danger

Such protest against Government control, however, is not unanimous, said another long-time union official of national standing. "I do not see any menace in present legislation or in the policy of the Federal Government toward organized labor so long as labor maintains due vigilance. The labor movement is not being endangered by Government influence, in my judgment, though no doubt my view is in a decided minority in this convention.

"As a matter of fact, the Government is going to be influenced either by employers or by labor. Why should not labor obtain what benefits it can through an Administration friendly to the labor movement? We are a democracy, we have to trust our Government, and I see no sign of its sliding into a dictatorship dominating labor.

"While the National Labor Relations Board has given some decisions favoring the CIO and hostile to the AF of L, on the whole the AF of L has gotten more help than harm from this law."

Green Assails CIO Head

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—William Green accused John L. Lewis of leading an industrial union movement that Mr. Lewis labeled 14 years ago as "one of the objectives of the Communist International."

The President of the American Federation of Labor, opening its national convention, couched his keynote speech in bristling terms as he attacked the CIO chairman.

Mr. Green shouted that Mr. Lewis in 1924 gave a Senate committee a statement charging Communists were attempting to gain control of the AFL to reach an objective of "one big union."

"He is now engaged in leading a movement which has that very thing for its objective," Mr. Green said, amid shouts of delegates, assembled in Houston's Coliseum.

Mr. Green produced a newspaper clipping describing a speech Mr. Lewis delivered last month at the Latin-American Trade Union Congress in Mexico City. Mr. Green pictured Mr. Lewis addressing a throng of "denim-clad workers" waving red flags in a bull ring in Mexico City. He termed the bull ring a "fitting and appropriate place" for the speech.

Mr. Green branded the National Labor Relations Board "an ally of the CIO," and added "we won't stand for that."

NLRB Director Replies

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—Dr. Edwin A. Elliott of Fort Worth, Texas, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, turned to the record last night to answer American Federation of Labor accusations that the Board is partial to the CIO.

Dr. Elliott did not attend the opening session of the AFL convention at which William Green charged that "the NLRB has become an ally of the CIO."

The NLRB official, however, studied newspaper accounts of AFL charges before answering.

"All I can do is to cite the record," he said, "on July 1, the Board prepared a résumé of cases involving the AFL-CIO controversy which it has handled from the Board's origin in October, 1935.

"This record shows that in 41 cases which were acutely controversial, the Board ruled in favor of the AFL in 21 cases and in favor of the CIO in 16 cases. In the remaining four cases, the Board upheld some contentions of each organization."

Dr. Elliott insisted "our relationship with all labor organizations has always been most pleasant."

Queen Mary Arrives With 2,112 Passengers

NEW YORK (AP)—Facilities of the liner Queen Mary were strained to accommodate the 2,112 passengers the vessel landed Oct. 3, the largest list she ever had carried.

Twenty-four hours before she sailed from England several hundred Americans tried to obtain accommodations to get away from what then looked like war. The Queen Mary was able to carry only 275 of them and cots were set up in the drawing room, the gymnasium and in the broadcasting room to accommodate the extra passengers.

Ship's officers said passengers were jubilant Thursday night when it was announced the four-power pact had been signed at Munich. They said more than 30 persons arranged for a return booking immediately.

Among those arriving were Dr. Hu Shih, newly appointed Chinese Ambassador to Washington; Count George Potocki, Polish Ambassador to Washington; Dwight Davis, former Secretary of War; Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., June Lang, movie actress and Gov. A. Harry Moore of New Jersey.

The vessel carried gold to the equivalent of 4,500,000 British pounds sterling.

Soviet Seizures Protested

MOSCOW (AP)—The British Embassy protested Oct. 2 to Soviet authorities against the alleged seizure of three British trawlers by Russian warships in the Arctic Ocean north of Murmansk. The Embassy requested their prompt release.

Details were lacking, but the British trawlers York City, St. Attalus and Dalmatia were believed to have been in waters where the Soviet north fleet has been maneuvering.

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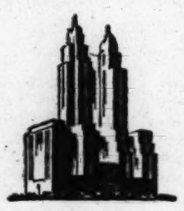

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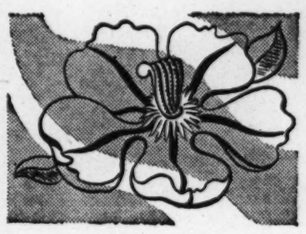

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The Home Forum

Lessons From the Flowers

APART from the use of parables based upon the flowers of Palestine by which the Founder of Christianity drove home his priceless teachings, there are other uses, other lessons, timely and important, which may be derived from nature's floral gifts. None will gainsay that the variety of colors, the myriad hues found in flowers, is one of nature's choicest gifts to those who have eyes to behold.

If you are not convinced of this, go into your "glad" garden when at its best, note and name all the various tints and shades of color found there, and you will be assured of the truth of this statement. No less does your bed of giant zinnias carry the same lesson. Then review the season's offerings, recalling as you do the endless variety of bloom that has graced your garden since early spring, and you will be quite willing to agree that, from the standpoint of color alone, the variety, brilliancy, and delicacy of shades and tints are nature's most exquisite gift to humankind in that which first attracts and most completely charms the eye.

* * *

BUT THIS IS not all. There are many additional lessons to be garnered from our floral friends, some of even deeper import. Have you gone among your rows of gladiolus in the early morning, while the earth was still bathed in the delicate freshness of the dew, selected tall, stately stems, the lower buds of which were just bursting into bloom? Have you gathered a group of colors which to your eye presented unity and harmony; and then have you placed them in a proper receptacle for the delight of yourself and your family? Have you found what there is in these floral ornaments beside the charm of color? Is there not a symbol of stateliness, of grace, and of beauty of outline which is, in itself, an inherent loveliness?

Look long and earnestly at your morning's offering! Apart from what quickly appeals to the eye—color, form, stateliness—you can scarcely fail to discover something additional. There is a giving out of all that each stem possesses of its charm; a giving without stint, up to the fullness of its possession; a giving out with no thought of receiving. It is the perfect giver. It gives its all and asks nothing in return.

Furthermore, it presents other qualities quite worthy of examination. Its serenity is unmistakable. No hurry in the giving out of its beauty. Its buds do not hasten to unfold because of being watched. Its natural processes go on in their unhurried and accustomed way; quiet, serene, joyous unfoldment, the perfect manner of presenting its largess, giver of beauty, of form, outline and color. Here is a valuable lesson for those with eyes to see and the wisdom to gain from a proffered lesson.

* * *

VALUABLE AS ARE these lessons to be learned from our floral blessings, there is another, deeper, more subtle, perhaps, but nonetheless important—in fact, the most important of all. Why? Because it deals with the problem of life. Think for a moment of the development from tiny seeds or bulbs to the stately symbols of beauty upon which your eye is resting. Why? How? By what power has this unfoldment taken place? What in the tiny seed or the planted bulb produced the change which has come about? How and why does this happen?

The poet, confronted by the same queries, put his questioning into words:

"Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies,
I hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
Little flower—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is."

Tennyson saw in the tiny flower plucked from the wall of his English garden a symbol in which was enacted the drama of life, in the understanding of which would be found the answer to the whole question of existence: What, whence, where are God and man? He was convinced, as are many, that the life of the flower is but symbolic of the infinite Life which finds expression in myriad forms of things, animate and inanimate, with which we are surrounded.

The "glads" before your eyes are there because there is an infinite Life, an external self-existence apart from the material universe, but symbolized by it in the creation about us. As you contemplate this, you realize that your glad garden has lessons far beyond the external beauties, appealing and satisfying as they are, lessons dealing with the deeper things, the very fount of existence. Without the Great Artist, there would be no artistry.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE

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So We Came To Inchmahome

IT WAS by chance, not by intent, that we came to Scotland's only lake, and found the island of Inchmahome.

We had passed by Lochs Lomond, Erne, Tay, Lubnaig, and many a smaller loch; we had driven through the Trossachs, at the gentle pace made necessary by the mountain sheep and lambs which slept and fed in the center of the winding Aberfoyle-Trossachs Road. It was our last evening in Perthshire; so we would explore another loch and journey through another glen, if a fresh one remained as yet unexplored in our vicinity. We would indeed take a "mystery tour," similar to those billed by the charabancs which passed through the little gray stone town where we were staying.

But until we had turned out of the lane we had christened "Rabbits' Row," since it seemed to belong to five-inch-long rabbits who continuously scuttled from one side of it to the other, we found no road which we had not traveled. Then suddenly a signpost pointed westward to the Port of Menteith. We followed it past a little nameless loch till we came to a few white cottages and a church, beside a stretch of shimmering silver water. The Port of Menteith—surely the smallest port in the world—and the Lake of Menteith.

* * *

A WIND BLEW OVER the water, making waves which broke on the little beaches formed by the curves of the shore. And in the center of the lake was a green island, like an emerald in a platinum pendant. We learnt that the island was Inchmahome, and that on it were ruins of a thirteenth century priory where Mary, Queen of Scots, had been taken as a child when "the English had hammered at the gates of Stirling." We were rowed across the ruffled water to the island, not by a Scotsman, but by a Sassenach, like ourselves, a man from Devon, who showed us the faint outline of Ben Lomond far away to the west. We learnt that the village had been called the Port of Menteith; because it was from there that the Lords of Menteith, who lived at one time on another island beyond Inchmahome, received their supplies. It was as punishment to one of these same Lords who, as legend had it, had betrayed a countryman to the English, that the name of "lake" had been given to the silver waters round Inchmahome. Others, the man from Devon told us, (but these "others," we understood, were chiefly visitors who desired to impart rather than receive information) declared that the name "loch" might be given only to water into which there was no inlet or outlet; and that the waters of Menteith had neither. But those who lived there knew better, our friend declared; for there was both an inlet and an outlet to the lake.

* * *

AND SO WE came to Inchmahome. Patches of purple rock plant clung to the old gray walls of the ruined priory, and the singing of birds seemed to add to the stillness and peace of the green island. Had we come a few weeks earlier, we should have found it ablaze with yellow daffodils.

The whole island seemed to belong to Mary Queen of Scots. There was a Queen's Tree, a Queen's Bower, and a Queen's Garden, and we saw a circle of boxwood which she was said to have planted. Mary could not have been more than six years old when she was taken there; but it was said that this child queen had held a mimic court on the island "attended by the Four Marys," and even had "made tapestry" and "learnt languages" there. Whether legend or fact, there could have been no more exquisite setting for the Youngest of all Royal Courts. And the child who later knew the language of sorrow and dissillusionment, must surely have learnt the joyous language of birds and flowers on this tiny island in Scotland's only lake.

E. M. P.

Autumn Bouquet

He who walks with autumn—past the equinox—
Shall gather ripened beauty from slender stalks.

He who discovers a milkweed's seeds
Shall acquire riches sufficient for his needs.

He who loves pastures will cut thistledown,
Then beautify its thorns with aster-brown.

He who loves a lady will pick for her
A sprig of gray birch, twigged with lavender:

If he finds lilies, branched like candlesticks,
He will place them at the center of the things he picks.

Pendant alder, clustered with fruit,
Bestows on beauty a special attribute.

Seeds for the warm soil, sprouting in spring,
Flower all summer—make the earth sing,

But he who gathers an autumn bouquet
Shall live with beauty for many a day.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph © Gustav Seiden, Budapest

CONVERSATION PIECE

THIS figure study of two Hungarian peasants in Budapest might aptly be called "Conversation Piece." One wonders how the photographer got his picture without arousing attention. For the two figures, so deep in conversation, are apparently oblivious of the photographer's presence.

Herr Gustav Seiden has an unerring eye for a camera picture. His studies never ape the painter's art. They are, for the most part, transcripts of the daily life of the streets. They deal with ordinary happenings, seen in an unusual and entirely individual way. This photograph is full of delightful detail, such, for instance, as the man's hands and the cock of the woman's head as she emphasizes her point by tapping her neighbor's coat-sleeve with her fore-finger.

Beyond the Equinox

BEYOND the autumnal equinox, beyond
that destined day of cold and heavy cloud
which with dark slanting silver cuts the bond
between two seasons, makes the dry brooks loud
once more with swift sky-water,—past that storm,
earth will be brave with scarlet and with plum,
the mountains ache to crimson and be warm,
and fields complete the summer's final sum.

Beyond the equinox, beyond the hour
when frost comes on to whiten morning grass,
there will live still the secret wayward flower,
the closed blue gentian and late carrot-lace.
In the wild corners of untraveled hills,
in rough lost pastures, by a sagging barn,
there will be blossoms, though the summer fails,
and stubborn beauty for the heart to learn.

FRANCES FROST

Why Not Play Rip Van Winkle?

IT IS raining outside, and on the hay in the loft lies an actor, whiling away a day of his vacation by reading the published letters of Washington Irving. The actor is a small man of thirty with shrewd yet kindly blue eyes and what he himself calls a nutcracker face. This is Joseph Jefferson, a comedian of moderate repute.

He has just come upon a paragraph telling of how Irving went to the theatre one evening and saw him—Joe Jefferson—in "The Road to Ruin." This gives him a thrill of pleasure. That Washington Irving, the distinguished author, saw him play and liked him! Then, because he is thinking of Irving, the recollection of Rip Van Winkle springs into his mind with a magic clarity and insistence. Rip . . . Why wouldn't this be the very part for him? An odd American character for an American actor. . . .

He hurries to the farm house through the rain, finds a copy of "The Sketch Book," and brings the volume back to the haymow. Eagerly, he plunges into the story of Rip Van Winkle, which he has not read since he was a boy. He is disappointed, for Rip does not speak ten lines. How turn him into the chief character of a play? There have already been acting versions of the tale—not very good ones, Jefferson vaguely recalls them.

Still, the idea has taken hold on him. Perhaps it is because this locality where he is staying is filled with farmers of Dutch descent who have seeped down here from the Catskill region.

So strong is the urge upon him that he packs up at once and goes to the city. He ransacks theatrical wardrobes for old leather and mildewed cloth; he has wigs made. In high excitement which continues day after day, he assembles his costumes for Rip Van Winkle—yet he has no play. This is the queerest situation an actor was ever in. So he sits down and writes his own drama, working at top speed, building on the old versions but altering them. Within a few days the scenes are on paper.

Back he goes to the farm, and the barn there becomes his rehearsal hall. For several weeks he studies and practices this new role of his, alone. Early in September, he goes to Washington, determined to try his play before an audience. Every detail is clear in his mind. . . . Soon the curtain goes up on his first presentation of "Rip Van Winkle."

When it is over, he knows it is not a success. The part is all he dreamed—but the play lacks substance. . . .

A good deal more than a year later—on Sunday, December 23, 1860—the Winter Garden inserts a certain advertisement in the *Herald*. ". . . Mr. Joseph Jefferson will make his first appearance this season in the character of Rip Van Winkle—In an entirely NEW DRAMA arranged . . . by himself . . . new music, scenery, costumes, comic tableaux." On Thursday and Friday of the week's engagement, a whole advertising column gives the story scene by scene with comments. . . .

Despite that glowing—and paid—encomium, the public is apathetic. Joe Jefferson? Yes, he is delightful. But as for this play, one week of it will do.

These were the modest beginnings of a lifelong partnership between Jefferson and Rip Van Winkle. Not till Dion Boucicault rewrote the play in 1865 did the partnership come into its glory; but thereafter Jefferson's Rip outlived Matilda Heron's Camille, and Booth's Hamlet, and did not quit the stage until 1904. —From "Backstage With Actors," by HELEN ORMSBEE. (New York: Crowell.)

Bell-Ringer

FORGOTTEN by the crowded streets below,
The hermit of the bell tower, sure and slow,
Bends to the message of each metal chime,
Knows more of bird-flutter than the flight of time;
But, when he strikes the brazen flange aright,
The perfect song soars free into the light!

DOROTHY RANDOLPH BYARD

Infinite Opportunity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY believe that opportunity is but blind chance arising from a fortunate combination of conditions or situations. The false statement that opportunity knocks but once on every man's door possibly still finds many believers. But spiritual, truthful thinking exists today, as in all times, and this is the open door to ever-present opportunity.

The Scriptures are filled with accounts of events which are termed miracles, but which were divinely natural occurrences, appearing according to the laws of ever-present divine Mind, Principle. We have in the Old Testament the record of how Moses, the patriarch and lawgiver, depending absolutely upon God, guided the children of Israel out of Egyptian bondage. Slowly but progressively the Israelites learned that opportunity to go forward was ever present. Pharaoh, king of Egypt, after consenting to the departure of the Israelites, regretted his decision and he and his army pursued them to take them again into bondage. Led by Moses, this multitude of men, women, and children came to the great Red Sea, with the pursuing Egyptian army close behind them.

According to the testimony of corporeal sense, the way to freedom seemed completely blocked. There appeared no opportunity to reach a place of safety. Yet, through Moses' steadfast reliance upon God's guidance and protection, the waters were parted, and the children of Israel passed through on dry land and were able to go forward unmolested.

The ever-presence of opportunity was also proved in the wilderness where there appeared to be no necessary supplies. Yet the Israelites were fed with manna, water flowed from a rock, and many other wonders were wrought for the good of the people.

Christian Science has come to this and to all future generations, as the divinely revealed law of Life, God, of spiritual freedom, the way of infinite opportunity. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 174) Mary Baker Eddy says: "Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practised." Every hour, through his study of this Science, one may realize some loving, active, spiritual fact which will prepare and open the way for a forward step, for better health, for greater supply, security, activity, freedom; in fact, for whatever is needful to promote joy, harmony,—a more abundant life. Each day we have the opportunity mentally to lay aside some belief of limitation. Each day we have the opportunity to understand more of the perfection of God and man, to learn and practice more of the Science of Life.

God, divine Love, bestows on all of His children the gift of spiritual perfection. In order to prove this, the talents we have must be utilized, put into constant practice. The belief in any lack of good is a denial of Truth's allness. For ignorant mortals to attempt materially to outline ways and means for themselves or for others, would be to block the way for harmony which would otherwise appear in accordance with the divine law of Life. Personal sense must give way to spiritual sense, in order that one may see manifested the perfect harmonious unfoldment of God's divine plan. To foretell or prophesy evil, according to the false testimony of the senses, is to work erroneously and destructively. This form of false thinking blinds us to the ever-present opportunities for good which are desired, and, in truth, already possessed.

The word "opportunity" should not be limited to money making or to success in material activities. Opportunity to demonstrate Truth is unlimited. Man, as God's image and likeness, forever consciously possesses, by reflection, all good.

Through the bias of material education mankind has submitted to false so-called material laws. In place of dependence upon the ever-active law of divine Love and infinite abundance, mankind has been taught that evil, pain, depression, fear are real. Instead of learning to depend upon spiritual ideas for supply, mortals have been erroneously led to believe that material things are all that are needed to make them happy. Seeming success in materiality—for oneself or for others—is failure in truth, since materiality, by its very falsity, is wholly unsatisfying and temporary. But so-called laws of matter, taking form in limitation and lack, unemployment, poverty, loss, disease, sorrow, are seen to be powerless through the spiritual understanding of the omnipotent law of divine Principle, Love, which Christian Science brings to us.

Alertness to duty, unselfed interest in our present work, gratitude for Life, Truth, Love, bring to our consciousness the certain sense of peace, joy, harmony. Right spiritual thinking and acting lead us on to the demonstration of infinite opportunity, unlimited activity, success, prosperity, freedom, progress.

"Choose you this day whom ye will serve; . . . as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord" (Joshua 24:15). These words of Joshua urge the necessity today, as they did centuries ago, for us to choose the pathway of true life, happiness, security. Every individual is hourly at the standpoint of choosing what he will think and do. When, through spiritual understanding, we rely upon God's promises, divine Love ever unfolds the infinite and impartial blessings of abundance.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Unendliche Gelegenheit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VIELE glauben, Gelegenheit sei nur ein blinder Zufall, der sich aus einem glücklichen Zusammentreffen von Bedingungen oder Umständen ergebe. Die falsche Behauptung, daß Gelegenheit nur einmal an jedes Menschen Tür klopfe, mag noch bei vielen Glauben finden. Aber wie zu allen Zeiten gibt es auch heute geistiges, wahres Denken; und dies ist die offene Tür zu immergegenwärtiger Gelegenheit.

Die Heilige Schrift ist voller Berichte über Begebenheiten, die Wunder genannt werden, die aber göttlich natürliche Vorkommnisse waren und im Einklang mit den Gesetzen des immergegenwärtigen göttlichen Gemüts, des Prinzips, standen. Im Alten Testament ist berichtet, wie Mose, der Erzvater und Gesetzgeber, die Kinder Israel durch unbedingten Verlaß auf Gott aus der ägyptischen Knechtschaft führte. Langsam aber Schritt für Schritt lernten die Israeliten verstehen, daß Gelegenheit, vorwärtszugehen, immer gegenwärtig ist. Nachdem Pharao, der König Ägytens, den Auszug der Israeliten bewilligt hatte, bereute er seine Entscheidung und jagte ihnen mit seinem Heer nach, um sie wieder zu unterjochen. Mose führte sie, ein ganzes Volk von Männern, Weibern und Kindern, an das große Rote Meer, und das sie verfolgende Heer der Ägypter war ihnen dicht auf den Fersen.

Nach dem Zeugnis des körperlichen Sinnes schien der Weg zur Freiheit vollständig versperrt. Es zeigte sich keine Gelegenheit, einen sicheren Platz zu erreichen. Doch durch Mose's unerschütterlichen Verlaß auf Gottes Führung und Schutz teilte sich das Wasser, und die Kinder Israel gingen trockenen Fußes hindurch und konnten unbelästigt weiterziehen.

Die Allgegenwart der Gelegenheit wurde auch in der Wüste dargetan, wo es an Nahrung zu mangeln schien. Aber die Israeliten wurden mit Manna gespeist, Wasser floß aus einem Felsen, und es geschahen viele andere Wunder zu Gunsten des Volkes.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist zu uns und für alle künftigen Geschlechter gekommen als das göttlich geoffenbarte Gesetz des Lebens, Gottes, der geistigen Freiheit, als der Weg unendlicher Gelegenheit. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 174) schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Wahrheit ist geoffenbart. Sie muß nur betätigt werden". In jeder Stunde kann man sich durch Ergründen dieser Wissenschaft eine liebevolle, tätige, geistige Tatsache vergegenwärtigen, die den Weg bereiten und bahnen wird für einen Schritt vorwärts, zu besserer Gesundheit, zu größerer Versorgung, Sicherheit, Tätigkeit, Freiheit, ja zu allem, was zur Förderung der Freude und der Harmonie—eines befriedigeren Lebens—nötig ist. Jeden Tag haben wir Gelegenheit, eine Begrenzungsannahme mental abzulegen. Jeden Tag haben wir Gelegenheit, mehr von der Vollkommenheit Gottes und des Menschen zu verstehen, mehr von der Wissenschaft des Lebens zu lernen und anzuwenden.

Gott, die göttliche Liebe, verleiht allen Seinen Kindern die Gabe geistiger Vollkommenheit. Um dies darzutun, müssen wir die Fähigkeiten, die wir haben, gebrauchen, beständig anwenden. Der Glaube an Mangel an etwas Gutem ist eine Verneinung der Allheit der Wahrheit. Der materielle Versuch unwissender Sterblicher, für sich und für andere Mittel und Wege zu planen, würde der Harmonie, die sonst in Übereinstimmung mit dem göttlichen Gesetz des Lebens erscheinen würde, den Weg versperren. Der persönliche Sinn muß dem geistigen Sinn weichen, damit man sehen kann, wie die vollkommene harmonische Entfaltung des göttlichen Planes Gottes offenbar wird. Nach dem falschen Zeugnis der Sinne Böses veraussagen oder weissagen, heißt falsch und zerstörend arbeiten. Solche Art falschen Denkens verhüllt uns die erwünschten und in Wahrheit schon vorhandenen immergegenwärtigen Gelegenheiten des Guten.

Das Wort „Gelegenheit" sollte nicht aufs Geldverdienen oder auf Erfolg in materiellen Tätigkeiten beschränkt werden. Gelegenheit, die Wahrheit zu beweisen, ist unbegrenzt. Der Mensch als Gottes Bild und Gleichnis besitzt ewig bewußt durch Widerspiegelung alles Gute.

Durch einseitige materielle Erziehung hat sich die Menschheit falschen sogenannten materiellen Gesetzen unterworfen. Statt des Verlasses auf das immer wirkende Gesetz der göttlichen Liebe und der unendlichen Fülle ist die Menschheit gelehrt worden, daß Böses, Schmerzen, Niedergeschlagenheit und Furcht wirklich seien. Anstatt sich betreffs Versorgung auf geistige Ideen verlassen zu lernen, sind die Sterblichen irregeführt worden zu glauben, daß nur materielle Dinge glücklich machen. Scheinerfolg in der Materialität—für sich selber oder für andere—ist Mißerfolg in der Wahrheit, da die Materialität gerade durch ihre Unwahrheit gänzlich unbefriedigend und flüchtig ist. Aber durch das geistige Verständnis des allmächtigen Gesetzes des göttlichen Prinzips, der Liebe, das die Christliche Wissenschaft uns bringt, sieht man die Machtlosigkeit der sogenannten Gesetze der Materie, die sich in Begrenzung und Mangel, Arbeitslosigkeit, Armut, Verlust, Krankheit und Leid bekunden.

Pflichtbewußtsein, selbstloses Interesse an unserer gegenwärtigen Arbeit, Dankbarkeit für das Leben, die Wahrheit und die Liebe bringen unserem Bewußtsein den gewissen Sinn des Friedens, der Freude und der Harmonie. Rechtes geistiges Denken und Handeln führen uns zum Beweis unendlicher Gelegenheit, unbegrenzter Tätigkeit und Freiheit, unbegrenzten Erfolgs, Wohlstandes und Fortschritts.

„Erwählet euch heute, wem ihr dienen wollt. . . . Ich aber und mein Haus wollen dem Herrn dienen" (Jos. 24, 15). Diese Worte Josuas legen uns heute wie vor Jahrhunderten die Notwendigkeit nahe, den Weg wahren Lebens, wahren Glücks und wahrer Sicherheit zu wählen. Es steht jedem stündlich frei zu wählen, was er denken und tun will. Wenn wir uns durch geistiges Verständnis auf Gottes Verheißungen verlassen, enthüllt die göttliche Liebe immer die unendlichen und unparteiischen Segnungen der Fülle.

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1938

New Tutoring System Gets Harvard Test

Student 'Professors' to teach Boston boys who cannot afford regular college course.

The Week at Harvard

One of the most idealistic and difficult functions of any educational institution—that of improving the knowledge and livelihood of those outside its portals as well as its fortunate but limited number of students—will take concrete form for the first time tonight when Phillips Brooks House at Harvard University inaugurates its undergraduate faculty system.

A innovation in social service work, the undergraduate faculty is completely a student enterprise, the idea having been originated, worked out in detail, and carried on solely by Harvard pupils. First suggested last year by Sheldon Ware '38, the purpose of the organization is to give a selected group of Boston high school graduates, financially unable to attend college, a chance to continue their education. Undergraduates in the college will be in charge of tutoring such boys, each of whom will be assigned to a student who is taking or who is interested in the same subject as he.

Will Be on College Plan

As much as possible the tutoring will be conducted on a college level, with weekly sessions, visits to lectures, and examinations scheduled. To facilitate smooth working of the undergraduate faculty, Phillips Brooks House will open its library to these unofficial tutees, and regular members of the Harvard faculty may meet with a particular group to guide, comment, and summarize their work.

Raymond Dennett '36, graduate secretary of Phillips Brooks House, and Lawrence Lader '41 and E. Langdon Burwell '41, co-chairmen of the new organization, in outlining their future aims for the student faculty, expected that the student "professors" will bring deserving but under-privileged Boston "tutees" to their own rooms and familiarize them with college life, thus making them feel the full impact of university education from every angle. To those who show exceptional scholastic promise, it is planned to award a few "scholarships" in order that they may take the University Extension courses in place of tutoring.

130 Already Apply

Applications have already been received from over 130 Boston boys who are anxious to study under students only a few years older than themselves. Subjects in which instruction is desired range from Spanish and mathematics to aeronautics and air-conditioning.

Economic and political backgrounds of international crises in Europe since the World War will be discussed in an evening course opening tomorrow under the auspices of the University Commission on Extension Courses.

This is but one of the 30 college-grade courses offered this year for Greater Boston adults by the Commission, which represents Harvard, Tufts, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston College, Boston University, Wellesley, Simmons, Lowell Institute, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Massachusetts Board of Education, and the School Committee of Boston.

In addition to the course in "International Relations," which will be given by Prof. Payson S. Wild, Jr., of Harvard, other courses starting tomorrow are "Writing for Publication," "History of Spanish Art," and "Practice Course in Speaking French."

Salvation Army Drive Organizes

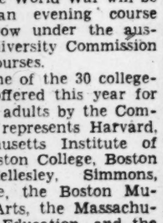
Inaugural steps for the presentation of the 18th annual maintenance fund appeal of the Salvation Army are being undertaken today following an organization meeting yesterday of 100 Greater Boston business men at the Chamber of Commerce Building.

Winthrop C. Adams of Jamaica Plain, chairman of the Chamber's Division of Industry and Finance, presided. Under his direction, leaders in business, banking and professional life will head the collection campaign between Oct. 10 and Nov. 12.

This division is expected to raise $80,000 out of the total of $155,000 sought this year to maintain the Army's 24 institutions and activities in the Metropolitan Area.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and continued cool tonight; Wednesday considerable cloudiness and slowly rising temperature; moderate northerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and warmer.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy with slowly rising temperatures.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north wind, possibly strong at times tonight off the coast of central and north portions; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	47	46	Minneapolis	70	60
Bermuda	72	76	New Orleans	68	66
Chicago	58	58	New York	46	44
Denver	52	52	Norfolk	54	54
Helena	46	46	St. Louis	62	62
Kansas City	74	70	Philadelphia	48	46
Los Angeles	58	58	San Francisco	56	56
Miami	82	68	Washington	44	42

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 4.
B—Minimum, Oct. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:36 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Wednesday, 8:01 a. m. height 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:22 p. m.

State High Court Asked To Rule on Veterans Act

Boston News Today

Preference Law Is Challenged

Constitutionality of the 19-year-old Massachusetts statute, giving preference in civil service appointments to war veterans, will be determined in a few weeks for the first time by the State Supreme Court.

The law came before the Court several years ago, but was not considered as to its constitutionality at that time. The Court decided the case on other grounds.

Today, the direct question of whether the statute is discriminatory so as to deprive non-veterans of rights guaranteed them in the United States or Massachusetts Constitutions, was presented to the Court and accepted for decision.

The law which is now to be tested provides that disabled veterans automatically be placed at the head of civil service appointment lists, that other veterans be placed next and that non-veteran applicants be placed in subsequent position.

The case which came before the Supreme Bench today was that of Ernest W. Blanchette, Temporary Sealer of Weights and Measures of Marlboro, who is likely to lose his position shortly to a disabled veteran, who received a mark slightly under his in a civil service examination.

Mr. Blanchette was appointed Temporary Sealer in 1937 by the Mayor of Marlboro. Last May he took an examination for the permanent position, along with Ernest J. Holt, the disabled veteran. Mr. Blanchette received a mark of 85.4 and Mr. Holt 81.9, but under the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

N. E. Is Leading In Shoe Production

Massachusetts led the section and New England led the country in the production of shoes during August, the New England Shoe and Leather Association reported today.

New England's output was 15,412,155 pairs. This was an increase of 9.5 per cent over August, 1937.

Massachusetts produced 8,491,186 pairs; New York, 7,673,163. This was a gain of 4.5 per cent over the same month a year ago.

Maine production showed a gain of 14 per cent and New Hampshire, 18 per cent.

In the first eight months of the year, New England turned out 95,067,051 pairs—11,000,000 pairs less than in the same period in 1937.

Damaged Farms Topic of Meeting

State Commissioner of Agriculture William Casey today announced that a meeting of the State Farm Disaster Commission will be held in his office Friday morning to discuss means of aiding in the rehabilitation of storm-damaged farm property throughout the State.

He said he has invited Charles B. Jordan, President of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation; Willard Munson, Director of the Farm Extension Service; and Philip E. Henderson, Regional Supervisor of the Farm Security Administration, to attend.

Besides discussing farm rehabilitation in general, Commissioner Casey said an attempt would be made to find some means of refinancing mortgages on damaged farms.

Kindergarten Age Change Proposed

The Boston School committee today had on hand for consideration at its next meeting the lowering of the kindergarten age from 4½ to four years.

This revision of the school regulations was advocated at the meeting of the City Council yesterday. That body adopted an order sponsored by Councilor Sidney Rosenberg, urging Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to request the School Board to lower the entrance age. This would permit the admission of children who reached four by Oct. 1.

Action by Court Sought by Manser

Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook was notified today by the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court that a hearing will be held Friday morning on the petition of Charles L. Manser of Boston seeking to restrain the Secretary from printing on the election ballot the name of Manser as an independent candidate for Governor.

Seeking to withdraw from the coming gubernatorial election, Mr. Manser, through his attorney, filed a bill of complaint to that effect in the Clerk's office of the Supreme Judicial Court yesterday.

Following recommendations of Paul A. Dever, Attorney-General, Mr. Manser tendered a written withdrawal which was later refused, the petition states, and his right to withdraw denied.

The petitioner represents no political or social group, and having complied with the law in reference to withdrawals, is entitled to the right to drop out of the race, the bill declares.

Forty Plus Group Places 100 in Jobs

Positions for more than 100 unemployed executives have been secured through the co-operative efforts of members of the Forty Plus group since its organization in Boston in the latter part of August, it was announced today.

Branch clubs have been formed in several New England cities. The newest is the Brockton chapter which elected Clyde B. Marston as President, Edgar W. Goodspeed as Vice-President and Frederick P. Mitchell of Hingham as Secretary.

The parent group of experienced executives of at least 40 years of age, meets every Friday afternoon at 3 p. m. in the Y. M. C. A. on Huntington Avenue. Members make use of their special skills and contacts for the benefit of the whole group.

Every Monday evening, too, in the Y. M. C. A., any unemployed men who care to attend are given assistance in effective letter writing and are aided in their efforts to secure positions by capable personnel directors. This assistance is given entirely free of charge.

Forest Fires Warning Issued

Increasing care will be needed as the weather warms up again tomorrow, to guard against fires in dry, fallen foliage, the United States Weather Bureau warned today.

The forecast was: for today, continued cool; for tomorrow cloudy and slowly rising temperature.

Wind and Flood Damage Put At $10,000,000 in Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 4—With hurricane and flood damage to Vermont's highways and bridges officially placed at $4,389,208 by Emery A. Melendy, Chairman of the State Highway Board, competent unofficial observers who have surveyed the losses believe total damage to public and private property in the State will total close to $10,000,000.

Gov. George D. Aiken is scheduled to meet with the State Emergency Board this week to consider the request of the State Highway Department that funds at the Board's disposal be used to help defray reconstruction costs on Vermont's highways and bridges.

Spending Authority

The Board is authorized to expend a sum not to exceed $100,000 in any one fiscal year from the contingency fund. It also is authorized to expend a sum not to exceed $500,000 under another "emergency" provision of the appropriation bill, and whetner the present situation comes within that category is for the Board to decide.

A breakdown of the $4,389,208 estimated cost of restoring Vermont highways shows by districts: Montpelier, $137,500; Woodstock, $404,258; St. Johnsbury, $14,150; Bradford, $53,200; Ludlow, $688,175; Brattleboro, $1,337,435; Bennington, $851,950; Rutland, $264,195; Middlebury, $402,400; Essex Junction, $215,695; St. Albans, $14,900; Newport, $5,350.

Savings Decline

Savings deposits in State banks again took a sharp drop during the past fiscal year, according to a report of the conditions of such banks at the close of business on June 30. Total savings on deposit June 30 were $102,525,227, or $3,879,985 less than the previous year. Shrinkage in savings deposits over the past five years totals more than $29,000,000.

That loans on farm lands dropped from $20,005,196 at the end of the fiscal year in 1937 to $17,677,702 during the past year is attributed to the activity of Federal agencies dealing in farm loans but bankers

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Dollar Lines Will Resume All Services

Under U. S. management and subsidy will meet Japanese Pacific competition.

Round-the-world steamship service, including regular Boston calls, as well as intercoastal westbound and transpacific services of the Dollar Steamship Lines, discontinued many weeks ago, are about to be resumed with new hands at the helm.

The United States Maritime Commission, which has established a reputation for calling a spade a spade and dealing firmly where strong action is necessary, announces that final approval has been given of the adjustment plan under which the Commission acquires through stock, practical ownership of the Lines.

Senator William G. McAdoo, (D) of California, and former Secretary of the Treasury, is to resign his Senatorship to become Chairman of the Board of the Dollar Line.

Joseph R. Sheehan, former Bostonian, and now executive director of the Maritime Commission, is to resign that post to become President of the new Dollar Lines.

Dollar and Lorber Out

R. Stanley Dollar and H. L. Lorber, are to retire from the company. But the operating and traffic personnel in general will be retained in general offices and agencies throughout the world.

Along with these announcements comes news that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will lend the company up to $2,500,000 for working capital; the Commission will advance up to $2,000,000 for repairs to the company's ships upon which it holds mortgages and an operating-differential subsidy for the fleet of about $3,000,000 annually will be available. The subsidy is designed to meet the substantially lower wage and operating costs of foreign flag competition, the majority of which on the transpacific run is Japanese, according to the Maritime Commission.

Importance of maintaining the company as an independent shipping unit on the West Coast, where it was developed by colorful Capt. Robert Dollar, is indicated by the fact that it employs normally about 2,500 officers and men aboard ship, whose compensation approximates $2,700,000 annually; 600 shore employees whose wages are about $835,000 a year; purchases about $8,000,000 worth of stores and equipment annually and spends more than $1,000,000 each 12 months for repairs, according to the Maritime Commission.

Showed Poor Management

Fundamental and chronic problems of the company are boldly uncovered by the Commission, with announcement by Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Commission, that the real problem is one of "unsatisfactory management."

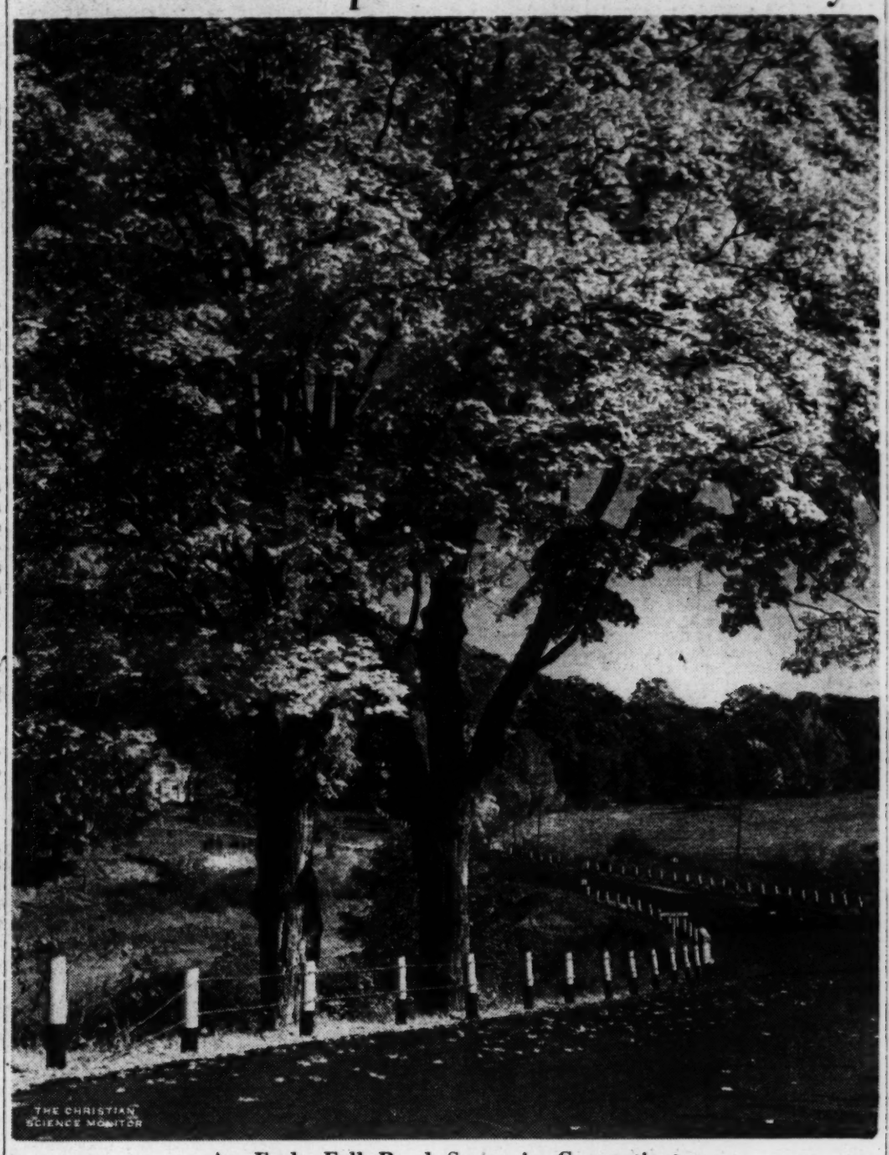
Says Mr. Land: "The present Commission determined some time ago that the principal issues must be met squarely and the basic causes eliminated.

"Foremost of these has been unsatisfactory management arising from failure of controlling interests to discharge their functions and to meeting their obligations.

"These failures are indicated by excessive withdrawals over a period of years for salaries of executive officers. The volume of these withdrawals in the case of R. Stanley Dollar from the years 1923 to 1933, and for six months of 1934, amounted to $2,528,501.22. During the same period, J. Harold Dollar's withdrawals aggregated $1,081,693.62. H. L. Lorber's withdrawals totaled $737,926.21 and those of Herbert Fleishhacker, $377,756.85.

"Commissions to executive officers on company transactions were another indication of unsound management. In May of 1925, for instance, company directors voted R. Stanley Dollar, $281,225 as a 5 per cent commission for purchasing from the Government five combination passenger and cargo vessels for his own company. The commission was added to the cost of the vessels on the company's books."

Here Autumn Spreads Its Colors Lavishly



An Early Fall Road Scene in Connecticut

Research Attitude Advocated To Lift Standards of Society

The "scientific approach" of the engineer and research worker can do as much to lift economic, political, and moral standards as it has done, and is doing, to raise the standard of living, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, declared yesterday at the dedication and fortieth anniversary exercises of Northeastern University.

Standing between the ranks of capital and labor, the engineer today has an unusual opportunity to reconcile their opposing viewpoints for the common benefit, Dr. Compton added, as he addressed a large audience in the Boston Opera House.

'Science has added to the dignity of the human spirit through understanding and achievement," he went on. "Through the moral values of its method, science can raise our ethical standards. Only through disinterested passion for truth can the scientist succeed, and the demonstration of this fact is of superlative importance in a time when truth is twisted, particularly for some doctrines of government....

Must Face Facts

"We need to be unflinching in the face of facts," Dr. Compton asserted, "unwilling to manipulate truth for the sake of doctrine and political ideology, courageous to accept personal responsibility rather than to take refuge in the unskeptical comfort of the puppet mass.

"Undoubtedly the increasing perplexities of modern life, due largely to technological progress, require a continually increasing degree and quality of group control. . . . That type of government is most likely to succeed in the long run which directs and inspires but does not rigidly control."

Every person can be made many times more wealthy than at present, Dr. Compton declared, by the continued work of engineers and physical scientists in research and the application of their discoveries to everyday living, "but the creation of wealth through the capture and utilization of energy is of lesser consequence to man's life than is the philosophical value of science. . . .

Social Responsibility

Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank of New York, speaking at a banquet at the Copley-Plaza Hotel last night, declared that universities can serve the cause of democracy by turning out "prospective leaders with a sense of social responsibility and a discriminating understanding of the relations between government and our economic life."

"Planned economy is the handmaiden of war," Mr. Aldrich asserted. "No planned economy is possible without economic nationalism. Since a planned economy exerts its primary and most profound influence within national boundaries, frontiers necessarily assume greatly augmented importance."

The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred at the anniversary ceremonies upon Dr. Compton and Mr. Aldrich, and on Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

Other honorary degrees conferred were: Harvey N. Davis, President of Stevens Institute of Technology, Doctor of Science; Dugald C. Jackson, Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Doctor of Engineering, and Edward A. Weeks, Jr., Editor of the Atlantic Monthly, Doctor of Literature.

Four Connecticut Towns Shift To Republican Rule

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 4 (AP)—Republicans counted at least four more Connecticut towns in their column today as a result of balloting for municipal offices in more than 100 communities.

Chief prize was Stamford, largest of all places voting and back in the party's ranks again after eight years of Democratic rule.

The second largest place, Middletown, remained with the Democrats.

Republicans had more than 80 communities voting in yesterday's "small town" elections while Democrats could claim less than a score.

Democratic voting strength, however, is centered in Connecticut cities not balloting.

With virtually all returns in, Republicans had evidently shown up better in the rural sections, more than making up for those places that shifted to the rival column.

Political chieftains watched the results with keen interest because of the general election in November, although the battle lines in the "small towns" voting were formed along state rather than national grooves.

At stake in the fall election will be the offices of United States Senator, six seats in the National House, the Governorship and other state offices now held exclusively by Democrats.

Hurricane May Mean Better N. E. Storm Warning System

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—A better system of hurricane warnings may grow out of the storm which struck New England last month with unexpected fury.

Weather Bureau officials sent a special report on the storm to Secretary Wallace yesterday and, although details were not disclosed immediately, Chief Forecaster C. L. Mitchell indicated that an improved method of obtaining reports from vessels at sea was recommended.

Mr. Mitchell, who was on duty at the Weather Bureau at the time of the hurricane, pointed out that no reports were received from vessels after the disturbance passed 100 miles east of Cape Hatteras, N. C., early Sept. 21.

"We had nothing to indicate its intensity above Hatteras," Mr. Mitchell said. "We considered the storm dangerous at all times but we didn't realize its strength."

Had there been frequent ship reports as there were when the storm was in southern waters, the forecaster continued, the Bureau probably would have had more knowledge of the hurricane's velocity and its course and more time to warn New England.

Mr. Mitchell pointed out that weather observers aboard vessels were not paid, the Government defraying only the cost of transmitting their messages.

He suggested that a system of paying these observers, as some nations do, might have a beneficial effect.

B. A. for State College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 4—Massachusetts State College will grant the Bachelor of Arts degree for the first time in June of 1939 as a result of recent trustee action. The increasing trend toward liberalization of the curriculum has been culminated with the change in name of the social science division to the liberal arts division and the addition of Latin courses.

Fish Festival And Ship Races Hold Spotlight

Open house held—Convention at Statler begins Thursday — Bluenose and Thebaud contend.

America's oldest industry—the commercial fisheries—held "open house" today as the first feature of a national "fish festival" that is to focus attention on seafood in every village and hamlet of the country.

This is "fish week" and the active co-operation of 48 states and the Federal Government assures recognition of the industry and its hardy members who go down to the sea in ships, throughout the entire United States. In Canada, too, this week is being observed as national fish week.

Massachusetts—birthplace of the industry in this country and one of the largest producers of seafood—is the scene of a national convention and exposition starting Thursday and extending through Sunday when the first of a series of races for the international fishermen's trophy will be run off by the Canadian champion schooner Bluenose and Gloucester's pride, the Gertrude L. Thebaud.

National Fish Week ends next Sunday but the race series will continue until the winner of three out of five contests is established.

Eat-Fish-Week

Planned to encourage the use of seafood, the sponsors of the week hope that "everybody will eat fish this week." The Federal Bureau of Fisheries is co-operating and has sent out considerable educational material for distribution among organizations, clubs, and associations.

Both the Atlantic and Pacific seacoasts, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Great Lakes have thousands of men employed in the catching and packing of fish. In all its phases the industry represents a $2,000,000,000 business annually, according to the Bureau of Fisheries. About 125,000 fishermen are employed and the annual catch has a value of $80,000,000. Boats, canneries, and distribution systems swell further the huge investments in the fisheries and add substantially to the number of employees.

Thursday, fish wholesalers and retailers, food experts, and Government specialists are to gather in Boston for the National Fisheries Convention and Exposition, at the Hotel Statler. New Equipment, new methods of preparation and packaging, cooking recipes, and other educational exhibits will be displayed.

Trip Out to Sea

Climaxing the convention will be a trip to deep water on a fleet of fishing trawlers, where the methods of catching fish by huge nets will be exemplified and then the guests given "orchestra seats" for the first of the fishermen's races.

In charge of the program for the convention is E. H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, Inc. Details of the convention, made public today, call for discussion on the opening day of such topics as: "Development of Your Market by Use of Your Newspapers"; "The Important Part that Public Utility Companies Play in Development of Food Markets and the Opportunity offered the Fishing Industry in Each Locality to Co-operate and Benefit"; "Market Promotion by Way of Radio Programs"; "Market Development by Way of Speakers' Bureau" and "Publicity and Advertising as Such."

Radiotelephonic Address

Replies to welcoming addresses will include one by radiotelephone from a trawler on the North Atlantic banks.

Speakers at the convention are to include: Charles F. Adams, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the National Association of Food Chains; Paul Mack-Hale, internationally known restauranteur; Sidney Rabinowitz of the Economy Grocery Stores; Dr. Harden F. Taylor, President of the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Corporation; William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Commissioner of Markets, Weights, and Measures of New York City; Frank Bell, Commissioner of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, and J. Lawrence Alphen, Vice-President of General Seafoods Corporation.

On display is to be a model of the radiotelephone broadcasting station at Green Harbor, Mass., of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, through which ship-to-shore telephone calls are passed. Trawlers equipped with the apparatus keep in constant touch with the market while they are on the fishing grounds.

More than 165 different fish specimens are to be contained in a display of fiors d'oeuvres, and Mr. Cooley today invites the various women's clubs to attend any of the sessions, particularly a lecture by Katherine Fisher, director of the Good Housekeeping Institute of New York, in the Statler's Imperial Ballroom, Friday afternoon, on "How Fish Should Be Used as a Staple Food in the American Home."

Somerville Tax Bills Paid Early

Somerville City Treasury was more than $200,000 richer today as a result of a plea from Mayor John M. Lynch that tax bills be paid early in order that the city can pay current bills without additional borrowing.

Three large concerns which made payments were the Swift Company, $97,000; the Edison Company, $86,000, and the New England Telephone Company, $24,000. The last named payment represents one-half of the tax charge.

These concerns are among the largest taxpayers in Somerville. Mayor Lynch lauded their spirit of co-operation in paying their taxes one month before the Nov. 1 deadline. After that date tax interest fees are retroactive to Oct. 1.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"Amphitryon 38," by Jean Giradoux. Presented by the Theater Guild. Starring Lynn Fontanne, Richard Whorf and Barry Thomson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30. (No one admitted during the prologue.)

Shubert—
"Knickerbocker Holiday," by Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill. Starring Walter Huston. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Whiteoaks," presented by Victor Payne-Jennings and starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Exeter—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3, 6, 8:55. Also "Speed to Burn," with Michael Whalen and Lynn Bari. 2, 4:55, 7:55.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Edward G. Robinson in "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse." Also "Goodbye Broadway," with Alice Brady, Charles Winniger and Tom Brown. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Trans-Lux—
All latest newsreels, featuring European and flood scenes. Comedy, musical, travel, cartoon, and sports reels. Continuous from 9:15 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland in "Wise Girl." Also John Barrymore in "Bull Dog Drummond's Peril."

Radio Programs—Page 10

Scollay and Modern—

"Algiers," starring Charles Boyer, Sigrid Gurie and Hedy Lamarr. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:55. Modern: 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Sing You Sinners," with Bing Crosby. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:20. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney in "Boys Town." Orpheum: 10:25 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. Also "The Lady Objects," with Lanny Ross and Gloria Stuart. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. 1:50, 5:03, 8:16. Also "Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Don Ameche. 3:17, 6:30, 9:47.

University—
Charles Boyer in "Algiers." 3, 6:20, 9:35. Also Victor McLaglen in "We're Going to Be Rich." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: Katharine Hepburn in "Stage Door." Also "Back in Circulation," with Joan Blondell and Pat O'Brien.

Uptown—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 12:30, 3:40, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Rich Man, Poor Girl," with Robert Young, Lew Ayres and Ruth Hussey. 2:25, 5:35, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"Four Daughters," with Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane, Gale Page and Claude Rains. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Campus Confessions," with Betty Grable and Eleanor Whitney. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Straight, Place and Show," starring The Ritz Brothers. Also "Broadway Musketeers," with Margaret Lindsay, Ann Sheridan, Marie Wilson and John Litel.

South Station Theater—
"Color-Tour to Rural Sweden," "Steel." "A Criminal Is Born," "Mildewed Melodramas," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Keith Memorial—
"Youth Takes a Fling," with Andrea Leeds and Joel McCrea. 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:10, 10:10. Also "The Affairs of Annabel," with Jack Oakie. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend," 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9. Also Hurricane Pictures: 2:20, 4:30, 6:45, 8:50.

Tremont—
"White Banners," with Claude Rains and Fay Bainter. Also "Hawaii Calls," featuring Bobby Breen. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
"King of Alcatraz," with Gail Patrick and Lloyd Nolan. Fenway: 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. Paramount: 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:25, 10. Also "Touchdown, Army!" featuring John Howard and Mary Carlisle. Fenway: 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:05, 8:40.

Boston—
"My Bill," featuring Kay Francis. 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:48, 7:30, 10:20. Also "Sky Giant," with Richard Dix. 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:55.

Brookline Village—
Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone in "Love Finds Andy Hardy." 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Racket Busters," with George Brent. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Other Events

Manuscript Club, Hotel Vendome—
Prof. Henri Rouillard will be the guest speaker at the club's first meeting this season, 7:30.

Harvard University, University Hall—
An open meeting for students in the graduate school of education will be held, with the dean and presidents speaking, in the Faculty Room, 8.

Tomorrow

Rotary Club, Hotel Statler—
Dr. Daniel Marsh will be the guest speaker at the regular weekly meeting, 12:15.

Whiteman Heads Jazz Dynasty, But Swing Is 'Old Hat' to Him

Behind the Microphone

"Where's Pappy?"

It was a few minutes before "curtain time" at the Brockton Fair. Musicians were warming up their instruments and dancers stretched their limbs preparatory to "going on." In those few anxious moments just before somebody would start looking for "Pappy," he showed up walking along at a brisk pace, neither running nor delaying. He seemed to come along just as things were about to happen. Such was our impression of Paul Whiteman, as he is known by the world that goes to the theater, dances, or listens to the radio, but "Pappy," as he is affectionately called by the members of his own band.

Incredibly enough, this affectionate title is decidedly right. "Pappy," who is now in his twentieth year in the orchestra business, has "fathered" a host of artists who have made contributions to opera, literature, music, the theater, the movies, and the radio. And he has kept pace with all his "children." As the "King of Jazz" he has founded a creditable "dynasty."

"Dynasty"

The list of artists whom Mr. Whiteman has helped to fame is extensive. Those who have helped or will help the "dynasty" in serious music fields are William Grant Still, Ferde Grofe, Leo Sowerby, George Gershwin, Dana Suesse, Eastwood Lane, and Reginald Forsythe. Helen Jepson has gone to the opera. Pictures or radio have drafted Bing Crosby, Bob Burns, John Boles, Jane Frohman, and Johnny Green. Into radio or popular music fields have gone Al Rinker, Lennie Hayton, the King's Jesters; Henry Busse, Harry Von Zell, Harry Barris, King's Men; Mildred Bailey, Morton Downey, Gogo Delys, Charles Margulis, Ramona, Jack Fulton, Charles Dornberger, Red Nichols, Mary Margaret McBride, Tommy and Jimmy Dorsey. From the career of "Bix" Beiderbecke of legendary trumpet fame Dorothy Baker has drawn the successful book "Young Man With a Horn."

The talent parade continues. Another Whiteman protégé from whom something will be heard shortly is Ray Scott, composer of the popular "Troy Trumpet" and "Powerhouse" and music of other even more odd titles.

Mr. Scott is writing a Concerto Grosso for Mr. Whiteman which will be presented at a concert in Carnegie Hall this Christmas. It was 14 years ago that Mr. Whiteman gave his first concert in Carnegie Hall in which George Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" was heard for the first time with Mr. Gershwin as piano soloist. Great promise came from that 1924 concert and by inference Mr. Whiteman expects things from this coming concert.

This is ample evidence that Mr. Whiteman is still out in front in modern music. He has been so far ahead that some things in modern popular music which appear to be quite new have in fact only caught up with him.

Take this current swing fad for instance. Mention of it brings up the names of Benny Goodman, Tommy Dorsey, Chick Webb, and other "swingaroos." With it has come a vocabulary which has created new words or new meanings for such words as "cats," "jitterbugs," "ride man," "corny," "solid," and "in the groove."

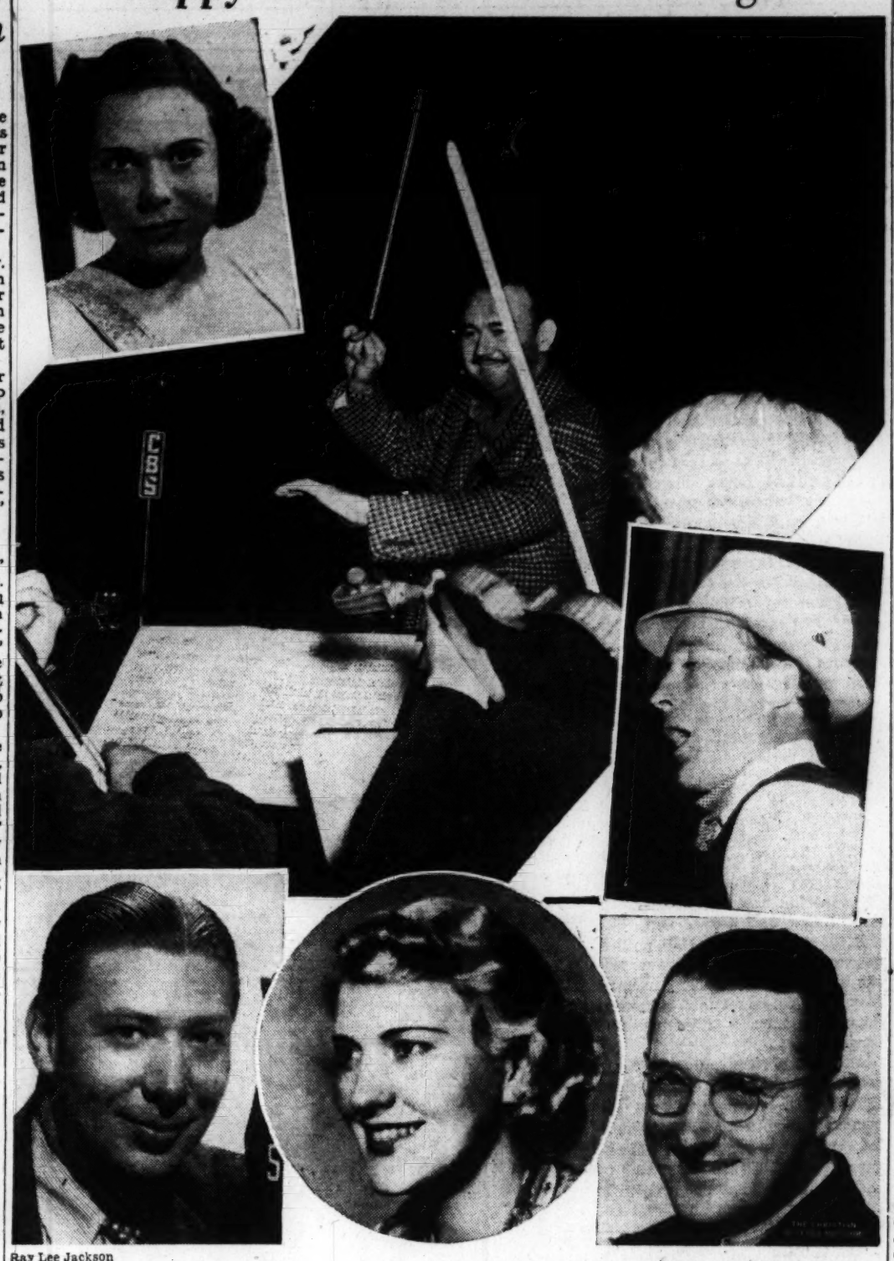
"Old Hat"

But speak of it as something "new" and Mr. Whiteman fairly snorts. "Swing" or "jazz" whatever you want to call it, it is "old hat" with Mr. Whiteman. He gives the impression of "having done" with "swing" years ago. "Why years ago when one of the band boys would play what you call a 'corny' chorus we used to turn around to him and say, 'H'm, so you've just fallen off a haystack.'"

"When I was asked to be the judge at a talent contest here at the fair, they disagreed with my choices and said they liked this man or that man better because he was 'solid.' I asked them what they meant by 'solid.'" Why, just 'solid,' they said. Why your modern swing fan doesn't even know the meaning of the word." Mr. Whiteman's definition of a "solid" player was a soloist who did an excellent job within the melody set by the composer and not a so-called "gate man" who departed from the melody in "wide open" style. But don't think, however, that Mr. Whiteman ignores a popular fad. When music is to be "swung" Mr. Whiteman has a bunch of players, "cats" within his own band, who can take you, as musicians put it, "right out of this world."

A. D. H.

'Pappy' and a Few of His Protégés



Ray Lee Jackson

"King" Paul Whiteman Rules a Realm of Famous Jazz Dignitaries

Joan Edwards (top left) is the latest Whiteman find, while

Harry Von Zell (lower left) is a radio announcer who started with Mr. Whiteman as a singer.

The King and the Boys (top center) all set to commence playing, but

Helen Jepson (lower center) is now in grand opera after serving with the Whiteman organization.

"Bing" Crosby (right center) was a Whiteman "Rhythm Boy," while

Tommy Dorsey (lower right) once played his trombone with the Whiteman orchestra.

Short Wave Spans Cable Break For N. E. Phone Calls

GARDNER, Mass., Oct. 4 (AP)—Telephone calls originating at Boston and other Massachusets points for New Hampshire above Keene are being sent part way by short wave, Fred G. Kegler, manager of the Athol-Gardner exchange revealed today.

The gap in cables between Massachusetts and Keene, N. H., caused by the huricane of Sept. 21 is being bridged, although those using the telephone are unaware of it.

Two short wave stations, one receiving and one sending have been set up in vacant garages in Gardner, and similar stations in Keene.

The phone call from Boston to northern New Hampshire is transmitted via cable to the Gardner sending station and then sent by short wave to the receiving station at Keene where it is picked up and transmitted direct to the cables, intact from there north. It works the same way on south bound phones, Mr. Kegler said.

Providence Assessor Asks Tax Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 4—Michael N. Cardarelli, Chairman of the Providence Board of Tax Assessors, proposed an amendment to the State tax laws to establish definitely the legal abode of persons owning more than one residence in Rhode Island. He also would open to the tax assessor of all cities places where goods are stored.

The Providence assessor says his proposed amendments are vital if there is to be a broadening of the tax base and more equitable distribution of the tax burden, requiring persons unwilling to bear their just share to do so. He said that he believed. Providence taxpayers were entitled to his statements on these matters, with the release of the tax roll.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Oct. 5

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:05	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XAL	15.25mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Oct. 5

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Worcester Post Suspension Blow To the Democrats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 4—The Worcester Evening Post, only daily newspaper in Worcester County supporting the Democratic Party, has suspended publication, leaving the City of Worcester with only two daily papers, both under the same ownership and both Republican.

Thus Worcester County joins the large and growing number of counties in which only one party is represented journalistically, while the City of Worcester becomes another of the increasing list of municipalities having but one newspaper publisher.

Winfield A. Schuster, who had purchased the Post a year ago, announced last Saturday afternoon that the paper had been losing money ever since he assumed ownership and he was therefore obliged to suspend publication with the final edition of that day.

Amid Campaign

The suspension came in the midst of an election campaign in which County Democrats had been hoping to extend their power. About 250 employees were thrown out of work.

The assets of the Post were purchased by the Worcester Telegram Publishing Company, Inc., owners of the Telegram (morning) and Gazette (evening), the Post's only competitors. The purchasers announced they would liquidate the property. The Post was in its forty-seventh year of existence.

The announcement that the Post was through was a complete surprise not only to its employees, but to Democratic leaders throughout Worcester and Worcester County. Although the Post had published for many years under an "Independent" label, it usually espoused the Democratic cause in local, state and national politics, and was generally regarded as the champion of the Democratic Party in this community. The Telegram and Gazette have always been strongly Republican.

Strong Feeling

With the suspension of the Post on the eve of an election in which County Democrats were hopeful on making a sweep of all county offices that are up for election this year, there is a strong feeling that the party has been "sold down the river." Six years ago, for the first time in the history of Worcester County, the Democratic Party succeeded in securing a foothold in the County to the extent that the party won five out of the nine elective offices. This year H. Oscar Rocheleau, Democratic Sheriff is up for re-election, while District Attorney Owen A. Hoban, Republican, and George W. Jones, Republican County Commissioner, are seeking to be returned to those offices.

Although it has been the policy of the Telegram and Gazette for some years to give equal space in its news columns to both Democratic and Republican candidates during primaries and election, it is staunchly Republican in its editorial columns. Whereas the Post had indicated in a strongly-worded editorial a few weeks ago that it would not have supported the candidacy of James M. Curley for Governor had it continued to publish, it was generally believed it would have supported the County Democratic ticket.

A movement has already been started in certain quarters to publish a weekly Democratic paper, and it is expected that the first issue will be placed in circulation by the end of this week. With Worcester County admittedly in the Democratic ranks today, the prospects of this paper enjoying a marked degree of success are considered excellent in view of the fact that Democratic leaders will urge its support by those interested in the success of the party.

The Lunts in 'Amphitryon'

The Arts in Massachusetts

In "Amphitryon 38" the Lunts have found another vehicle well suited to their joined talents. Adapted by S. N. Behrman from Jean Giraudoux's version of the classical legend of Jupiter and Amphitryon and Alkmena, it has had a marked success in New York and in London. It opened the Theater Guild subscription season last night at the Colonial.

The story of the wooing of Alkmena by Jupiter while her husband was at the wars is of course ribald in nature, but Mr. Behrman has handled it with considerable delicacy, skillfully avoiding coarseness. And the Lunts of course play it with that expert give-and-take which distinguishes their work together. Indeed, without their subtle projection its wit probably would seem either strained or vulgar.

So although Mr. Behrman has done a clever job of adaptation, the result is really another field day for the Lunts. The adapter's lines present amusingly the complications in viewpoint involved in traffic between pagan gods and mortals, but actually Jupiter and Alkmena are but another pair of roles for Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. It is always pleasurable to observe the slick finish of their teamwork, which has been so long and so thoroughly developed that it has become virtually automatic. The same vocal inflections, the mocking laughter, the revelatory gestures serve them in all their parts. There is no question of impersonation. One goes to see the Lunts.

The entire production is as slick as the acting of the stars. Richard Whorf's Mercury is a stylized Messenger who points his lines and strikes his poses with mechanical accuracy. Sydney Greenstreet's trumpeter is a stage fuss-budget. Barry Thomson's Amphitryon is as like Jupiter's Amphitryon as possible. Bretaigne Windust's hand as director has evidently been carefully guided by his employers. Lee Simonson's settings are conventionalized to match the performance. Samuel Barlow's music is cleverly conceived in the vein of the piece, and under his baton it was very effective in spite of some difficulties in the orchestra. The Guild's regular first-night audience was duly appreciative of the production.

L. A. S.

The Worcester Music Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester

The Worcester Music Festival opened its seventy-ninth season last night in the Memorial Auditorium. Six concerts will be given this week. Albert Stoessel is again directing.

As has been the custom of recent years, the programs include choral works, orchestral items, an artist's night (Bidu Sayao) a children's concert and the opera "Rigoletto." On the choral side one notes the Brahms Requiem, "The Bells" by Rachmaninoff, "Toward the Unknown Region" by Vaughan Williams and "The Ordering of Moses" by Nathaniel Dett. The strictly orchestral works include Ravel's Second "Daphnis and Chloe" Suite, Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" by Dukas and some lighter miscellany. The Beethoven Violin Concerto (Albert Spaulding) and the Brahms B flat Pianoforte Concerto (Harold Bauer) are listed. The festival chorus is in full complement and at the concert last night was assisted by Agatha Lewis, soprano, Grace Leslie, contralto, William Hain, tenor, and Glenn Darwin, baritone, in "The Ordering of Moses." The remaining items on this program included the violin concerto mentioned, the Ravel suite and the Choral Prelude, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God," in the orchestration by Walter Damrosch.

The city of Worcester and music lovers elsewhere have ardently supported this festival which, through years prosperous or otherwise, has always been an outstanding musical event. There have been notable "first performances" of works which have placed these concerts in the van containing similar ones. With such a distinguished background, it is a little disappointing that the present season should be barren of anything approaching a new work. Although the works by Ravel, Dett and Rachmaninoff are appearing on these programs for the first time, they are scarcely of sufficient import to entice the seasoned concertgoer living at a distance. A wealth of music, choral and orchestral awaits a "second" performance in this country. Mr. Stoessel is, through a particularly fortunate series of circumstances, in a position to whip into alert expertness, a group of players each of whom is an intelligent and accomplished performer. Only such could have undertaken the "Daphnis and Chloe" and have made a success of it, despite the few places where both orchestra and conductor were a bit heavy-handed.

It seems incredible that the Beethoven Violin Concerto should have been last performed at these concerts in 1888. Mr. Spaulding merited the applause he received and offered in return the Sarabande and Bourrée from Bach's Second Sonata for violin alone.

The Dett item founded on the spiritual of the same name, is elaborately worked out; for the most part too elaborately embroidered with harmonies which are not in the picture. The work has a certain impressiveness, and the solos are not overwritten. Last night they were admirably sung by an unusually fine quartet of singers.

Mr. Stoessel has evidently labored faithfully and to good purpose. His singers are obviously enthusiastic. With everything at hand for the production of a new musical masterpiece, may one not hope for something a little off the beaten track another year from as sensitive a musician as this conductor?

G. M. S.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing plays on Boston stages include "What a Life," at the Wilbur, "Whiteoaks," at the Plymouth, and "Knickerbocker Holiday," at the Shubert.

Oct. 17 will bring the new Vinton Freedley musical, "Clear All Wires," with William Gaxton and Victor Moore, to the Shubert, and Sir Cedric Hardwicke in "Shadow and Substance" to the Wilbur. On the following evening, Ina Claire is due at the Colonial with "Generals Need Beds."

Opening of the new George Abbott musical, "The Boys From Syracuse," at the Shubert, has been set for Nov. 7.

On the same night "The Flying Ginsburgs" is scheduled for a Boston opening.

Tonight's Radio Specials

8:00 WIXAL (6.04mc). Harvard University lecture: Prof. Malcolm P. McNair on "The Rise of Forecasting and the Decline of Business Enterprise."

8:30 WNAC "For Men Only": interviews with George Raft, screen player; Kay Brown, screen player; Asadata Dafora, African drum act; Dick Fishell, football commentator; Peg La Centra, songs; orchestra.

8:30 WEEI Al Jolson's program, with Pat O'Brien, screen player; Parkyakakas; Martha Raye, songs; Lud Gluskin's Orchestra.

8:30 WBZ "Information Please": Dorothy Thompson, news commentator, and William Boehnel, motion picture critic, added to panel of experts.

9:00 WEEI "We, the People": interviews with South Sea Island firewalker; woman mayor; home airplane builder; Toledo married couple.

9:30 WBZ NBC Jamboree: sketch, "I Made My Escape"; Swor and Lubin, blackface sketch; Fran Allison and Sid Ellstrom, humorous dialogue; Vass Family; soloists; orchestra.

9:30 WNAC "Fibber McGee" and company; Zasu Pitts, guest.

10:00 WNAC Bob Hope's variety show: Olivia DeHavilland, screen player; Jerry Coleman, comedy singer; Skinnay Ennis's Orchestra.

11:15 WBZ "Music As You Desire It": recordings of Bizet's "Carmen," by La Scala Opera of Milan, Italy.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	News; music	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:15 Boston Hour	Terry and the Pirates	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30 G. Heatter; music	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; J. Wesley	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Review	Piano Duo	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sports reports
6:45 Enoch Light's Or.	Lowell Thomas	Jerry O'Leary	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Baritone	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Novelty Choir	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	O. Shumsky, violinist	Commentator	"Musical Album"	"The Rondoliers"
7:45 "Second Husband"	Soprano recital	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	Harry Reser's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.; vocal group	"The Green Hornet"; dramatization	"The Wordcaster" Commentator
8:15	Harry Reser's Orchestra		Morton Gould's Orch.	Jerry Baker, songs
8:30 Variety Program with Al Jolson	"Information, Please"; Questions and Answers	"For Men Only"; variety show	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Swing at It"; sports
8:45				
9:00 "We, the People"; Gabriel Heatter	"Now and Then"; Frank Hodek's Music	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson	"Moonlight Sonata"; "Rhythm Boys"	Variety Hour
9:15				
9:30 Benny Goodman's Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	"Fibber McGee"; variety program	WOR Symphony Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45	NBC Jamboree		Jacques Renard's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine"; Hal Kemp's Orch.	NBC Jamboree	Variety Show with Bob Hope; guests	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:15	NBC Jamboree		Vocal trio	Gypsy music
10:30 Detective sketch	Felix Knight, tenor	Hollywood comment	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation"	Organist	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Sports Review
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Lang Thompson's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Lee Shelley's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:30 Glenn Miller's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Walter Miller's Orch.	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
11:45 Glenn Miller's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Walter Miller's Orch.	Ivan Frank's Orchestra

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Home Forum talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Song recital
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jerry Sears' Orchestra	"Just Plain Bill"	Religious program	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	Religious program	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Food secrets	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	M. Meechy's Cowboys	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Interview	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 'Big Sister'; sketch	Weather; music; talk	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Early Edition	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk; Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Beth Chandley	News Commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James'; sk.	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian Music program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian Music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Sport relay	Kiwanis Club luncheon;
1:30 "Road of Life"	Checkerboard Time	Marjorie Mills Hour	Baritone and orchestra	
1:45 "Gospel Singer"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Ruth Nigey, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	Talk; Musical Roundup	World Series Baseball:	"Classical Album"
2:15 World Series Baseball: New York-Chicago	World Series Baseball: New York-Chicago	World Series Baseball: New York-Chicago	World Series Baseball: New York-Chicago	"Classical Album" Estelle Sternberger
2:30				
2:45	World Series Baseball:	World Series Baseball:	World Series Baseball:	"Musical Moments"
3:00 World Series Baseball: New York-Chicago	New York-Chicago	New York-Chicago	World Series Baseball: New York-Chicago	Sport reports
3:15	World Series Baseball: New York-Chicago	World Series Baseball: New York-Chicago		Sport reports
3:30			World Series Baseball: New York-Chicago	Network program
3:45	World Series Baseball:	World Series Baseball:		Network program
4:00 World Series Baseball: New York-Chicago	New York-Chicago	New York-Chicago	World Series Baseball: New York-Chicago	String Ensemble
4:15	World Series Baseball: New York-Chicago	World Series Baseball: New York-Chicago		Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Music	New York-Chicago	New York-Chicago	World Series Baseball: New York-Chicago	J. Carmody's Orchestra
4:45 C. Hector's Music	World Series Baseball	World Series Baseball		J. Carmody's Orchestra
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30 "Piano Parade"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Tinkle Toy Band"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"Reading the Comics"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports Review	"Serenaders"	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Nan Wynn, songs	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Ray Heatherton	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Last Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket";	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Leaders in Dancetime"	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Gang Busters";	Midweek Function	"One Man's Family";	"Musical Steeplechase"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	Midweek Function	dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"	Talk
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"The Open Door";	"Varieties"; music
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, m. c.	vocalists	dramatization	"Swing"; talk
9:00 "Curtain Rises"	Network program	"Town Hall Tonight"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater;
9:15 "Curtain Rises"	Network program	with Fred Allen and	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	dramatization
9:30 Star Theater;	"Festival of Music"; M.	Peter Van Steeden's	Percy Faith's Orchestra	"The Question Box"
9:45 musical - variety	Spitalny's Orchestra	Orchestra	Percy Faith's Orchestra	"The Question Box"
10:00 dramatic show	"Magnolia Blossoms";	Kay Kyser's Musical	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:15 with A. Menjou	choir; soloists	Class and Dance	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies from the Skies	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:45 "It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	Melodies from the Skies	Sports Review
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Melodies from the Skies	Amateur Night in Harlem; variety
11:15 Sports; music; talk	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Lee Shelley's Orchestra	
11:30 B. Berrigan's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Amateur Night in Harlem; variety
11:45 B. Berrigan's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	

The Week in Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

are showing some concern over the continued loss in savings accounts. The picture was better as regards loans on other real estate, increasing slightly from $31,307,502 in 1937 to $32,054,461 this year.

* * *

Politics Ignored

Politics which usually hold the attention of Vermonters at this time in each even year has been pushed into the background by the hurricane and flood damage and the reconstruction program being organized. With the election only a little more than a month away, neither the Democratic nor Republican parties have found time for preliminary skirmishes.

Republicans are sitting tight on the record of a Republican Governor who has found acceptance by both liberal and conservative elements of the Party while awaiting the opening guns of what Democrats had promised would be the "political battles" to end GOP domination in the State. Except for a little scattering fire on widely-separated political fronts, the promised attack seems to have bogged down.

There are those in Democratic circles who expect the liberality of the Washington Administration in aiding reconstruction work in the State and its extensive PWA program will help the candidacy of Fred C. Martin, Collector of Customs, in his campaign for the Governorship. However, political observers who know the State well, can see little comfort to the Democratic standard bearer from that quarter. Governor Aiken, himself a liberal, is bound to rally the support of the independent voter who has been the backbone of the liberal branch of the GOP in Vermont. During his tenure of office he has wooed and won the support of responsible labor elements and strengthened himself with the predominating farm group. That, these observers say, means Mr. Martin can only hope for the regular Democratic support plus a minority of independents and Republicans who have become disgruntled for one reason or another. Such a vote would not even put the Democrat standard bearer within striking distance of the Governor's chair.

When Mr. Martin's candidacy was announced there were rumors of large chunks of campaign funds on the way out of Washington to bolster the State Party. These were estimated as high as $250,000. Less and less is being heard of monetary help from the National Party and when spoken of now it is usually in modest terms.

Yale-in-China Work Unhindered by War; Students Enrolling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 4—Despite the Sino-Japanese war, all college and hospital institutions of Yale-in-China will open with "good enrollments" and without interruption from military activities, the Yale-in-China Association announced here.

During the summer Hua Chung College with the affiliated Yale School of Science took the opportunity to move from the dangerous Wuhan area to Kweilin, Capital of Kwangsi Province in Southwest China. Latest reports say that the College has received an amicable reception from local authorities and that reorientation is proceeding rapidly. The staff has been kept more or less intact and this city is quite easily accessible to the student body. Dr. Wei, President of the College, returned from the United States by the China Clipper last month to assume leadership at this critical time.

The Yale Union Middle School has established a branch school in Yuenling, some 150 miles west of its former location in Changsha. Dr. Francis H. Hutchins, representative of the trustees in China, reported that this has been expanded to include most of the work of the school. It also became necessary to increase the staff at Changsha, and Dr. Dwight Rugh sailed from Honolulu to join Dr. Hutchins, while B. Preston Schoyer sailed from the United States to augment the English department of the school.

Washburn Leaves Alaska; Plans Work at Harvard

CORDOVA, Alaska, Oct. 4 (AP)—Bradford Washburn, explorer, sailed yesterday for Seattle.

He said he planned to return to Harvard University, where he will correlate material obtained in the summer field work.

Perfect weather here last week end enabled him to take more than 100 pictures of scenic Prince William Sound and Mount Lucania.

On Sunday he made a three hour and 20 minute flight from McCarthy and circled 17,150-foot high Mount Luciana at 13,000 feet, obtaining views of the south and east side never before photographed.

Amusements

BOSTON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Movie Quiz Contest Picture—2
TRACY—ROONEY in "BOYS TOWN"
Also: "The Lady Objects" Lanny Ross—Gloria Stuart

SHUBERT — LAST 7 TIMES
WALTER HUSTON in
Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill's New Musical Comedy
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
Eves $1.10-3.30-Wed.-Sat.Mats.55c-$2.75tax inc

PLYMOUTH - Eves. 8:30 — Last 2 Weeks
Victor Payne Jennings presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE in "WHITEOAKS"
By Mazo de la Roche
Eves. 55c-$2.75. Thurs., Sat. Mats., 55c-$2.20. Tax Included

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family
Biltmore THEA., W. 47 St. Eves. 8:45, 55c to $3.30
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FRED STONE in LIGHTNIN

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
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Production by Jed Harris
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in RODGER'S & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
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Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 2 P.M.
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The TEXACO STAR THEATRE
60 minutes of music, comedy, drama
WEEI Tomorrow Night at 9:30 P.M.
Presented by your Texaco Fire-Chief Dealer
★ Adolphe MENJOU
★ Charlie RUGGLES
★ Una MERKEL
★ Kenny BAKER
★ Jane FROMAN
★ Jimmy WALLINGTON
★ David BROEKMAN'S Orchestra
★ Texaco STAR CHORUS
★ BETTE DAVIS as guest star in a dramatic sketch under the direction of
★ Max REINHARDT

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Weights, weaves, colors and patterns to suit every taste. Qualities that will prove to be real economical, for they wear well and retain a lasting good appearance much longer than inferior tweeds.
Authentic Clan Tartans in gorgeous colors for the plaid skirts that are so popular this season.
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IMPORTANT NOTICE
Our residential service is practically back to normal. If you are still without electric service, it is important that you notify us at once. A call received at any Edison office will receive immediate attention. We will inform you if any unusual difficulty must be overcome before your service can be restored.
BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
Frank D. Comerford, President
Boston October 3, 1938

News of Today In the Area Of Greater Boston

(Continued from Page 9)

law Mr. Holt gets the position because he is a disabled veteran.

The temporary incumbent is suing to keep his job. He has asked the Court to restrain the Civil Service Commission from certifying the appointment of Mr. Holt, contending that the law under which such certification would be made violates Constitutional guarantees of equal rights.

The case was argued today before Justice Louis S. Cox in Boston. Assistant Attorney-General Roger Clapp appeared for the petitioning Sealer, while George A. MacLaughlin was attorney for the war veteran.

The two attorneys filed a stipulation that the Civil Service Commission would not ratify any appointment to the position while the case is before the Court. After hearing argument, Justice Cox agreed to report the Constitutionality issue fully to the full bench of the Supreme Court.

Port of Boston Receipts Rising

Port of Boston Business

Commerce of the Port of Boston is catching up gradually with last year's records, and last week's business was not only greater than that of a year ago but exceeded the figures of the previous week, it was disclosed today by data prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Heavy importation of raw materials, foodstuffs, and finished products from such countries as Belgium, the Netherlands, Argentine, Uruguay, Netherland Indies, England, and Oriental countries swelled the value of imports for consumption last week to $2,535,260.

Collection of duties was $250,000 ahead of the previous week and well above the levels of a year ago. Wool receipts were substantially ahead of the same period for last year. The large amounts of wool recently brought in are gradually overtaking last year's record figures.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Oct. 1, 1938	Year Ago
Imports for consump.	$2,535,260	$2,716,714
Imports for warehouse	505,585	369,404
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	543,313	375,051
Duties collected	582,025	401,946
Wool imports (lbs.)	856,723	533,788
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Oct. 1	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs)	9,533,593	10,383,585
Duties collected	$5,129,334	$7,261,245

Mystery Market 'Tax' Is Explained

City Council's investigation yesterday into a "racket" whereby 10 cents a day was collected from farmers selling produce from trucks in the market district developed a matter-of-fact explanation.

The mysterious "tax," collected by the market patrolman between 4 and 5 a. m., Samuel R. Goodwin, Superintendent of Markets, told Council, is a "fee" which has been collected during the past four weeks to help pay the cost of clearing the streets of the debris the farmers leave behind. He said many of the farmers had been leaving decayed and waste produce in the streets, causing complaints from merchants in the district.

Three weeks ago he inaugurated a system of requiring each farmer to "clean up" after his call or pay 10 cents to help pay the cost to the city of sending a sanitary division truck and four men into the district to clean the streets each morning after the departure of the farmers.

The number of trucks varies from 40 to 100 each morning. Collections have run to $20 and $25 a week with about $70 turned over so far to City Collector Merritt Thompson.

● Three Diamonds Crabmeat with a come-again appeal! It tickles the tongue. Surprises the taste and thrills the guest. Serve a Crabmeat salad and bask in the furore it creates.

THREE DIAMONDS CRABMEAT

Up From School, Barn Stage, and 'Mike'

Richard Tucker

Richard Kollmar

Appearing in "Knickerbocker Holiday" at Shubert Theater

Anonymous Radio Actor Rises To Fame as Singer in Theater

By John D. Beaufort

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Richard Kollmar were that sort of young man, he might be indulging in a dry Dutch laugh at the radio bosses in New York for whom he was working not so long ago.

Since he is virtually a newcomer to this or any other stage, it will not be impertinent to explain that Mr. Kollmar speaks and sings (in resontant bass-baritone) his way through the role of Brom Broeck in "Knickerbocker Holiday," now in its second week at the Shubert Theater. Brom is that unquenchable rebel who, besides putting old Peter Stuyvesant squarely in his place, set an ideal for all presidents of Young Republican Clubs to come—if we do not mistake Maxwell Anderson, the author.

The first member of his family to enter the theater professionally—his father is a building contractor and his great great grandfather was a Vice-President under Monroe—Mr. Kollmar submitted to a peripatetic interview which commenced in his dressing room, moved to the Hotel Touraine café and, when that closed mounted upstairs into the deserted lobby.

The initial Kollmar attempt to become an actor failed miserably. Richard ran away from home at the age of 12, bound for Hollywood. His father rescued him in St. Louis and brought him back to Ridgewood, N. J., where the family lives. After that, things went fairly smoothly—high school, Columbia University's Bard College, Tusculum College in Greenville, Tenn., and finally, the Yale Drama School.

At Tusculum, he led a band, presided over the Glee Club, wrote for the college humor magazine and earned his first remuneration as a professional entertainer. The scene of this event was the fashion show of the local department store. His role was master of ceremonies. The compensation was two shirts and an outfit of underwear.

From then on, there was no escaping his destiny. After earning his B. A. from Tusculum, and two years at Yale under Alexander Dean, Mr. Kollmar spent a summer at the Chase Barn summer theater, in Whitefield, N. H.

Summer Repertory

"I was given the impressive title of Assistant Technician," he says, "which meant that I swept the floors, built scenery and played parts as needed. We performed almost anything that didn't require a royalty. Our repertory consisted of such musty numbers as 'The Ticket-of-Leave Man,' 'The Streets of New York,' and 'Oliver Twist' in 17 scenes. I played Bill Sykes; but on account of a set that shed black paint dust, I looked like Uncle Tom by the seventeenth scene."

It was at Whitefield that Mr. Kollmar got his chance for a voice career. Earl R. Lewis, an assistant general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Association, heard him singing as he was hammering together a set one day and suggested some voice study. When Mr. Kollmar returned to New York, in the fall of 1933, Mr. Lewis had him perform before Alfred Pelletier and Queena Mario. They liked his singing so much that they sent him to Frank La Forge; Mr. La Forge was so impressed that he took young Mr. Kollmar on as a pupil.

While this was going on, Mr. Kollmar was getting his start as a radio actor. His debut was with Ray Knight, who was then running the Cuckoo Hour. Eventually he appeared in "Showboat," "Gang Busters," and in radio serials, including "Bambi," with Helen Hayes. On occasion he stooged for Ben Bernie and Fred Allen.

It was not unnatural that, with Mr. La Forge as a teacher, Mr. Kollmar should think his singing voice might supplement his other talents before the microphone. But he was mistaken. His employers allowed him to act. They encouraged him to act. They liked his 10 dialects. They liked especially—a crowning irony—the fact that his speaking voice fitted in so well with the baritones they had hired to sing.

Mr. Kollmar would say: "Semanthy, honey, when Ah heah those dahkies hummin' an' smell that magnolia in the moonlight, Ah want to burst right out into song." (Or words to that effect.)

The orchestra would vamp quietly, Mr. Kollmar would retire, and another baritone would do the bursting. Among singers for whom Mr Kollmar "dubbed" were Conrad Thiebault, Thomas Thomas, Theodore Webb, Ross Graham, John Charles Thomas (on two records), Charles Kullman, Walter Castle and Robert Weede.

"When I asked program directors for a chance to sing, they would laugh tolerantly, pat me on the shoulder and say, 'That's all right, Dick, old boy, come around some other day.' And that would be that. I probably did the speaking for more baritones than any other actor in radio."

Agent Calls

So while he was speaking baritone by night and singing baritone by day, Richard Kollmar was secretly longing for a good stage role to rescue him from the anonymity of radio. It did, but not quite in the way he had expected. An agent for whom he had sung two months previously called him up one day last July and asked him to come over and sing. After making sure that he wasn't hearing voices, Mr. Kollmar went over. His auditors were Kurt Weill, Mrs. Weill, Mrs. Anderson and Joshua Logan, who were projecting a new operetta which was to be Playwright Anderson's first venture into this field. The next day, Mr. Kollmar was taken to sing for Rodgers and Hart and George Abbott, who had a piece up their collaborative sleeve by William Shakespeare, called, "The Boys from Syracuse."

"I hadn't had a nibble for months, and here were two parts in one week," observed the still astonished young man. "But I liked the Anderson show. And that's why I am in Boston."

That is also why Richard Kollmar might be permitted the luxury of a last laugh. Actually he is not the sort of person who laughs at other people's mistakes. This happy and surprised singer-actor is far too busy at the moment smiling about his own good fortune to be petty about the past. And besides, when "Knickerbocker Holiday" finally ends its rambles and settles down on Broadway, he hopes to get back into occasional radio work.

They might even let him sing.

Postal Problems To Be Discussed

Even postal problems are now being solved by round table discussions!

Big business will meet officials of the Boston Post Office at the Boston Chamber of Commerce tomorrow afternoon for a discussion of postal problems, including the handling of business mail during the year-end holiday rush.

Another problem on the docket is the proposal of the Committee on Postal Facilities of the Chamber, that business mail be "posted" four times each day, instead of allowing it to accumulate and be mailed at the end of the day, thereby causing serious congestion.

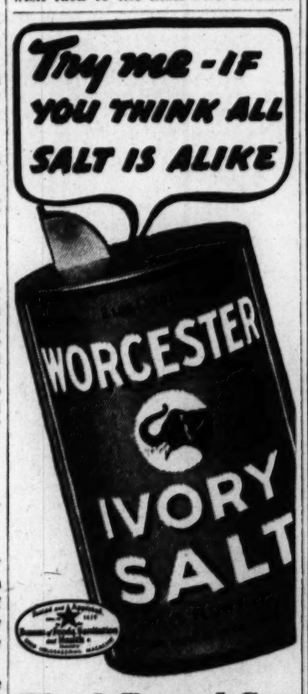
George H. Doggett, Chairman of the Chamber's Committee which arranged the meeting, will preside, while Postmaster Peter F. Tague will be chairman of the postal group. The Committee is prepared to make four recommendations to business for improved service and to discuss special delivery and air mail services as well.

Boston-New York Service Speeded

Speeding up of its emergency service schedules between Boston and New York and resumption of "The Owl," midnight train to New York, was announced by the New Haven Railroad today.

Sufficient tracks and bridges have been restored on the Shore Line route to New York, the New Haven said, so that six-hour schedules between Boston and New York have been established. The New York to Boston service now operates in five hours and 50 minutes.

"The Owl," the New Haven's sleeping car train to New York, will operate by way of Springfield and Hartford, though the departure and arrival times will be as advertised.



The 2 Pound Can Saves you Money

If you want to save money, be sure to look at the *"net weight"* the government requires printed on every package of salt. Worcester Ivory Salt contains 2 full pounds (32 ounces) *net weight* in every package.

McMasters Pledges Aid to Saltonstall

(Continued from Page 1)

squarely upon the Federal Government.

2. A just share of Federal grants for Massachusetts.
3. Elimination of red tape and delay in unemployment compensation.
4. Enactment of legislation for state regulation of private employment agencies.
5. A tariff by Congress and reciprocal trade agreements to protect Massachusetts labor, industry, and the American standard of living.
6. Proper recognition of young men and women for appointment to public office.
7. Extension of the juvenile court system.
8. A real Civil Service system based solely on merit.
9. Federal grants, not loans, to farmers suffering losses during the recent hurricane and flood.
10. An honest state budget.
11. Appointment of efficient and trained officials in appointed state positions.
12. The use of gasoline tax money for highway purposes only.
13. A Federal law preventing lynching.
14. A state fund for workmen's compensation.
15. Immediate liberalization of the old-age assistance law to provide adequate and sufficient aid for needy aged.

Mr. Saltonstall, in his speech before the convention stated, "Those who are devoted to the cause of old-age security will no longer be misled by their pseudo friends—they know we shall fight to secure a real security for the aged—a security as liberal as the resources of this Government will permit.

"They know the Townsend Recovery Plan is a national plan and in order to be effective, requires action by the National Government."

Mr. Saltonstall pointed out that many progressive laws were passed in the Legislature during his eight-year term as Speaker of the House and promised that "many more measures directly beneficial to labor will be passed under my administration as Governor."

He promised strict and impartial administration of the State Labor Relations Act, efficient enforcement of the Anti-Injunction Act, and no reductions in pay for State employees.

In addition, he announced that immediately following his inauguration he will press for enactment of a State law to supplement the National Wages and Hours Act, and declared delays and red tape in administration of the Unemployment Compensation Law would be eliminated.

Payments When Needed

"The law will be drastically and equitably revised so both employer and employee shall receive a square deal," he said.

"Payments will begin at the start of unemployment—that is the time they are needed, not months afterward."

The Republican candidate also promised an honest State budget, but added the Party recognizes it is the duty of government to "provide jobs for those who want work."

He stated the Party will demand a fair share of Federal funds, but urged that "we do away with a centralized bureaucratic control dominated by political influence. Let us put control of the money in local hands."

All Factions Represented

In attendance the GOP Convention overshadowed the Democratic conclave held here last Saturday. Not more than 700 persons appeared at the Democratic Convention while more than 1,900 attended the GOP meeting.

Furthermore all factions of the GOP were represented whereas those of Hurley, Kelly, and Russell factions were noticeably not present at the Democratic gathering. Present today on the platform were defeated candidates for the major state offices, ready to pledge support to the victors.

Today's convention was opened by Carroll L. Meins, Chairman of the Republican State Committee who said, "Ours is a united Party. The fitness of this symbol is apparent in comparison with the meeting which was held in this same hall only three days ago. On Saturday there assembled there the skeleton of an organization which had repudiated its leadership. No one of its masters, past and present, was on hand to wish luck to the man who assumed its command. Note in contrast the United Front which we present."

Symbolic of the new unity enjoyed by the Republican Party was the election of John W. Haigis, 1936 GOP gubernatorial nominee, as Permanent Chairman of the convention. So, too, did his address bespeak of unity as he called upon the "840,000 men and women who voted for me" to support Leverett Saltonstall, the 1938 Party nominee for Governor.

Mr. Haigis stated his belief that the Massachusetts voters "would call back to our public positions of trust and responsibility men on whose word they can rely and who have stood the test. . . . Their choice will be men who will assure them that efficiency, fair play, and common sense will take the place of the deplorable conditions which have been going on at the Statehouse under Democratic rule."

By repudiating Gov. Charles F. Hurley, he said, "the Democrats themselves rendered their verdict on the rule of their own party. . . . It was a verdict of condemnation of administration and a crushing repudiation of leadership."

Mr. Haigis, pointing to the present disunity of the Democratic Party, charged the latter had "misgoverned" Massachusetts. He listed the following charges:

Extravagant spending of the taxpayers' money. . . .

Thousands of names added to the permanent pay roll.

Dignity of office degraded.

Appointments made not on merit but almost wholly because of political expediency and political pay offs.

Civil Service demoralized.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, delivered the convention keynote address. He declared the Party faces the challenge of "promoting real work at real wages," establishing a humane relief system, and preventing exploitation of the worker through sweatshop wages, insufferable hours, or other hazards of industrial life.

He pointed out that "in Massachusetts roughly one fifth of our fellow citizens are receiving some form of relief. Many others are equally in need of it. Wherever we turn we see people able and willing to work who can find no opportunity to do so, and we see those who would normally start new business, thereby creating new jobs and creating new wealth, who are in fact prevented by government—by insincerity, by inefficiency, by politics, by selfishness—from so doing."

Security for Aged

The keynoter also declared "We have the sacred duty of providing security for our old people on as generous scale as the resources of our country and the ingenuity of our statesmen can devise so that these people who are reaching the dusk of the day will be free from haunting care and that thus opportunity will be cretaed for the young."

Charging too many attempts have been made to befog and confuse public opinion, Senator Lodge insisted "the people want real service. They demand performanie not promise—deeds not words. We intend to give it to them. A vote for the Republican ticket means a vote for clean, decent, honest government. It also means a vote for real benefits, secured promptly and efficiently—for action that is intelligent—yes—but that is humane and unselfish as well."

The Senator endeavored to woo labor support for the Saltonstall candidacy by pointing out that in 1935 and 1936 more legislation beneficial to labor was adopted in Massachusetts than in any similar period in Massachusetts history. He pointed out that Mr. Saltonstall was then Speaker of the House and had appointed him, Senator Lodge, as House Chairman of the Labor and Industries Committee, with instructions to go ahead with a liberal, progressive program.

Lodge Promises

Senator Lodge promised:

The best and most truly generous relief system.

An atmosphere making possible transfer of men and women from relief rolls to pay rolls.

If necessary, laws to prevent exploitation.

Most generous and all-inclusive legislation for aid to aged and a real start for youth.

Never to "set brother against brother."

To fight tyranny of money and politics.

Dried-Out Timber Killed by Floods Is Maine Menace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, Maine, Oct. 4—The Maine Forest Service is concerned over the prevalence of "dri-ki" scattered through Northern Maine. Not only is it unsightly but as it burns like tinder it constitutes a good deal of a fire menace. It is the dead timber caused by the flooding of forest lands by the building of dams where logging is carried on.

The comparatively new dam on the Seboomook, West Branch of the Penobscot River, created quantities of "dri-ki." It raised the waters into a vast storage basin that flooded banks and killed thousands of trees. Carry Pond, now mapped as Seboomook Lake, 14 miles long and two wide, is littered with "dri-ki" around its shores. The mouth of Hulkedus Stream formerly overhung with green branches from the live forest is now a choked mass of rotting roots and tree trunks.

Formerly splendid camping and fishing grounds have been conquered by "dri-ki." Big Island, one of the best recreational spots along the entire river, is surrounded by a field of floating wood. How to get rid of "dri-ki" is a problem.

Women Arrange Politics School

The Massachusetts League of Women Voters will open the first School of Politics in its 1938-1939 series on election issues, at the Hotel Sheraton, on October 26. There will be morning and afternoon sessions.

Authoritative speakers will discuss problems and policies of pressing public importance connected with the elections of Nov. 8. The luncheon period will permit discussion of the ballot, with a view to making clear the "yes" and "no" vote and the issues involved in the questions.

Mrs. Edwin J. Cohn, Vice-President of the State League, in charge of Schools of Politics; Mrs. Robert L. De Normandie, President of the Boston League of Women Voters; Mrs. True Worthy White, Chairman of the School; Mrs. Merle Fainsod, Mrs. John A. Maguire, Mrs. H. S. Hayward, Miss Martha Houser, Mrs. Fritz M. Marx, Miss Emily Child, Mrs. Barney McCormick and Miss Mary Heard make up the Committee arranging the program.

GOP Unity in Massachusetts Emphasizes Democratic Split

Unlike the Democratic Party, which this year is desperately fighting off threatened disunity, the Republican Party at its "united front" dinner last night displayed a party unity unexcelled in the past eight years.

As the defeated candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and other major offices appeared at the dinner to announce public support of Leverett Saltonstall and Horace T. Cahill, nominees for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, respectively, the only discordant note remaining was the independent Townsend Plan candidacy of William H. McMasters for Governor. Mr. McMasters polled 47,000 gubernatorial votes in the September primary.

Last night's dinner was regarded by political observers as the most enthusiastic dinner gathering of Republicans in recent years.

The shouted support accorded Mr. Saltonstall was a feature of the gathering. Mr. Cahill received an unusual tribute when, as he prepared to address the audience of more than 2,000, his five primary opponents gathered around the speakers' rostrum and publicly pledged their support for the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

McMasters Always Democrat

Richard Whitcomb of Springfield and Frederick W. Butler of Andover were the defeated gubernatorial aspirants who came to the support of the victor, Mr. Saltonstall, to set at rest any possibility of a split among regular Republican leaders. Mr. McMasters, although he ran for the Republican nomination for Governor, is not considered a Republican, having been a Democrat for many years and having run on the Union Party ticket for Governor in 1936.

Mr. Whitcomb said the choice in the campaign was between government for personal gain on the one hand and government for safe, sensible and orderly procedure on the other. Mr. Butler attacked "gang rule" on Beacon Hill and stated that if the Democratic reign continues on Beacon Hill a new meaning will be given to the plea "God Save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, the man who beat James M. Curley, 1938 Democratic gubernatorial nominee, for United States Senator in 1936, spoke briefly.

Lodge Assures Support

"We have the program and we have the candidates," he said, "and you have my assurance that we have a victory in November."

During the dinner many of the speakers directed pointed statements at the lack of harmony within the Democratic ranks.

Mr. Saltonstall, the chief speaker, made use of the "intelligent action" slogan of James M. Curley, his Democratic opponent, by saying:

"The people of Massachusetts recognized the need for intelligent action, but to them intelligent action means honest action. No action can be intelligent unless it is honest."

Mr. Saltonstall added "It is the duty of the Government to do everything within its power to solve the problems of poverty, unemployment, capital and labor. The solution to this problem rests upon security for the aged and opportunity for the young—for private industry to substitute pay rolls for relief rolls.

Safety for Job-Holders

"Let us give labor its rightful share of the profits of industry, and let us give business an opportunity to plan ahead on a stable basis by eliminating the fear of political reprisal so that business may provide good jobs and decent pay in private industry for the unemployed."

Mr. Saltonstall pledged establishment of "a real civil service and a real Civil Service Commission. . . . Under my administration as Governor, no office holder will have to sell his honor to hold his job."

Substantial Savings on Six 1938 Fords!

All models. These cars have been used by company officials and have small mileage. New car guarantee. Some with radios and heaters.

See Mr. Schramm

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Annual FALL CANNED VEGETABLE Sale — ALL NEW 1938 PACK!

GREAT BARGAINS · STOCK UP NOW!

HERE IT IS! THE SALE YOU'VE BEEN WAITING FOR. COUNTLESS BARGAINS ON GARDEN FRESH CANNED GOODS AT GREAT SAVINGS ...BUY IN QUANTITIES...STOCK THE PANTRY SHELVES...BUY NOW AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF A SALE THAT COMES ONCE A YEAR!

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REAL BARGAIN SOUTHERN 3 NO. 2 TINS 20c — 6 NO. 2 TINS 39c
A GOOD VALUE STANDARD 3 NO. 2 TINS 25c — 6 NO. 2 TINS 49c
SWEET SIFTED RICHMOND 3 NO. 1 TINS 27c — 6 NO. 1 TINS 53c
SWEET SIFTED RICHMOND 3 NO. 2 TINS 33c — 6 NO. 2 TINS 65c
'YOR' GARDEN 3 NO. 2 TINS 45c — 6 NO. 2 TINS 89c — Great Big Tender
FANCY QUALITY — TINY SIFTED FINAST 3 NO. 1 TINS 29c — 6 NO. 1 TINS 57c
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THIS IS MAINE'S FINEST CORN RICHMOND Golden Bantam Maine Grown 3 NO. 2 TINS 24c — 6 NO. 2 TINS 47c
FANCY GOLDEN BANTAM — MAINE'S FINEST PACK FINAST 3 NO. 2 TINS 25c — 6 NO. 2 TINS 49c

LIMA BEANS
FANCY TINY, DELICIOUS WITH MOST ANY DINNER FINAST 2 NO. 2 TINS 35c
FINAST . . . Fancy Delicious Golden Marrow Squash SQUASH 3 NO. 2½ TINS 29c — 6 NO. 2½ TINS 57c
FANCY QUALITY . . . AN OUTSTANDING BARGAIN SAUERKRAUT 3 NO. 2½ TINS 25c — 6 NO. 2½ TINS 49c

STRING BEANS
GOOD QUALITY . . An Outstanding Value Standard CUT GREEN 3 NO. 2 TINS 20c — 6 NO. 2 TINS 39c
FANCY TENDER CUT GREEN . . MAINE GROWN Richmond 3 NO. 2 TINS 29c — 6 NO. 2 TINS 57c
FANCY TENDER CUT WAX . . MAINE GROWN Richmond 3 NO. 2 TINS 29c — 6 NO. 2 TINS 57c
EXTRA FANCY WHOLE REFUGEE GREEN BEANS Finast 3 NO. 2 TINS 39c — 6 NO. 2 TINS 77c

Extra SPECIALS for the Week
PLAIN OR SUGARED DOUGHNUTS 2 DOZ. 29c
FRESH MADE . . DELICIOUS N.B.C. COOKIES IN CELLOPHANE BAGS — A WIDE SELECTION LB. 19c
A NATIONAL FAVORITE RITZ CRACKERS 1 LB. PKG. 18c

TOMATO JUICE
Finast Brand — Just the Pure Juice of Red Ripe Tomatoes Slightly Salted. 3 24 OZ. TINS or 16 OZ. BOTS. 25c
50 Oz. Tin 19c — 2 50 Oz. Tins 35c — 6 16 Oz. Bots. or 24 Oz. Tins 49c

PRIZE (Sliced or Unsliced) OR LONG LOAF (Sliced Only) WHITE BREAD BIG 20 OZ. LOAF 8c
RAISIN, WHOLE WHEAT, SWEET RYE, HEARTH RYE DARK BREADS BIG 20 OZ. LOAF 9c

TOMATOES
RED RIPE QUALITY STANDARD 4 NO. 2 TINS 25c — 8 NO. 2 TINS 49c
RED RIPE QUALITY STANDARD 3 NO. 2½ TINS 29c — 6 NO. 2½ TINS 57c
SOLID RED RIPE RICHMOND 3 NO. 2 TINS 29c — 6 NO. 2 TINS 57c
SOLID RED RIPE RICHMOND 3 NO. 2½ TINS 37c — 6 NO. 2½ TINS 73c
FANCY QUALITY, SOLID PACKED FINAST 3 NO. 2 TINS 35c — 6 NO. 2 TINS 69c
FANCY QUALITY, SOLID PACKED FINAST 3 NO. 2½ TINS 45c — 6 NO. 2½ TINS 89c

ASPARAGUS
FANCY TENDER TIPS (Square Tins) FINAST 2 15 OZ. TINS 49c
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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Mr. Robinson Revisits Inish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

In "Bird's Nest," staged at the Abbey, Mr. Lennox Robinson takes us behind the scenes of the home of the town clerk of Inish, and the result is delightful entertainment.

There is no plot except in a vague general way. Joseph Fehily has three boys and a girl whose futures he has determined for them. Josie, the girl, gave up music at her father's bidding and took up natural science, in which she has taken a degree with distinction, and she has also won a scholarship which will take her to Vienna for two years. Philip, the eldest son, is destined for a bank; Bob is to go into the civil service; as Hyacinth is still at school, it has not yet been decided what he will eventually do.

The best intentioned of fathers, Fehily fails to understand his children and the end of the play finds him a tragic figure as he realizes that his efforts have failed and that his children have taken things into their own hands and followed their own bent. Josie gives up Vienna and is content to keep house for her uncle, a retired sailor, in her mother's old home in Inish, which she loves. Hyacinth, abetted by his maternal aunt, has gone off to sea. One leaves the Fehily family satisfied that the two other boys will also find their own channels before long.

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The great thing about the play is its wonderful charm and that of all the characters. Fehily himself, unlike the fathers in T. C. Murray's plays, is not a tyrant. There is no conflict between youth and age, which is the burden of every Murray play. There is a camaraderie instead, and it perhaps makes things harder for the children because they shrink from the revolt that would hurt this indulgent parent who believes that he is doing the right thing. The simplicity of the situations, which seem to stop short as they reach the critical moment, is in keeping with the general natural atmosphere. The situations themselves spring from the occasional inevitable impulses inseparable from that inward revolt which affection and appreciation cannot always hold in check. Comedy and pathos are invariably united under such circumstances and, if our consciousness of the pathetic holds back our laughter, that laughter is released the next moment by an intrusion of a perfectly natural but none the less humorous kind.

Ria Mooney, as the apparently easy-going but really very shrewd and sympathetic aunt, is chiefly responsible for these little touches of relief. Arthur Shields, as a young man who has sold out his farm in order that he might follow his bent, is a disturbing breeze that blows in on the serenity and restraint which the father imposes on his household. There is also a discontented youth who exults in an appointment that will take him away from "deadly Inish" to the distant town of Westport which is sure to be more lively. Mr. Robinson introduces at the end an ironic touch when the new bank official expresses his delight at coming to Inish and at his escape from "deadly Westport."

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F. J. McCormick has, in the role of the father, a somewhat difficult task. It is a part which might easily be made a caricature particularly as it lends itself somewhat to ranting. Mr. McCormick, however, plays it in a restrained manner, and in this way he makes Fehily a lovable character who, at the end, wins our admiration for his unexpressed but otherwise eloquently clear surrender to facts. In this last scene, Mr. McCormick reveals himself as a master of silent acting. Sheila Richards, as Josie, gives a delightful performance of the daughter who had obeyed her father but had also kept quietly to her own path of music. The three boys were played by Austin Meldon, Patrick Carey and Cyril Cusack. The last-named gave another of those arresting portraits of adolescence which are peculiarly his own and always different but humanly true.

The production was directed by Hugh Hunt, who, incidentally, will sever his connection with the Abbey towards the end of October.

J. J. Hayes

Ernst Toch

Reunion at South Mountain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pittsfield, Mass.

In a remarkable little brochure given to each guest of the five concerts of the Berkshire Festival of Chamber Music, Sept. 21-23, were printed all the programs of the festival concerts, held in the renowned little auditorium astride a ridge of one of Berkshire's loveliest hills. It listed the names of all the artists and composers, enumerated the compositions and indicated which were first performances and which were dedicated to the famous founder of the South Mountain Music Colony, Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge.

It was 20 years ago, in September of 1918, that Mrs. Coolidge invited five audiences to her newly-constructed Temple of Chamber Music. The enterprise was so novel that everyone came filled with eager curiosity to see this music hall built back in the woods, with only views of wooded valleys visible from its terraces. What has developed from this start is known to most music lovers; how Mrs. Coolidge's musical philanthropies have spread as far as the Pacific coast in this country, down to Mexico and to most of the European countries.

It was thus a gesture of pardonable sentiment which influenced her to reassemble the original Berkshire Quartet, which she had founded in 1916, to play the identical quartet with which they had dedicated the building. It was the E flat Beethoven, op. 127. The first violin was Hugo Kortschak, the second was Jacques Gordon, the viola Clarence Evans, and the cello Emmeran Stoeber. The cordiality with which they were greeted on their reappearance was a combination of the welcome and affection which characterizes performances in the Temple.

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It is doubtful if there was ever such an assembly of famous quartets present and participating at any other musical event. The final number of the last concert was a performance of the Fourth Brandenburg Concerto under the direction of Mr. Kortschak, in which Féri Roth played the solo violin, with the other members of his quartet in the orchestra along with the members of the Kolisch, Gordon, Coolidge, South Mountain and Berkshire quartets—a sight to behold and remember.

But as at all South Mountain festivals, interest centered in the new compositions. This year there were five new chamber works. Three of the composers were in the audience and one was on the stage taking part in the performance. The only composer not present was Anton von Webern whose Quartet, op. 28, was played by the Kolisches. It was written this year and, as were all the new compositions, was dedicated to Mrs. Coolidge. This was by far the most audacious work presented. It is in three short movements, although by the composer's own standards it reaches almost to garrulousness, for he has written some quartet movements which took less than a minute to perform. If we did not know that he had done other things in a similar vein, we might have guessed he had his tongue in his cheek, but, by now, one must at least attest to his sincerity. The Kolisches gave the work a careful and faithful performance, but it makes tremendous demands upon one's musical credulity. Von Webern calls for the extremes of the mechanical means of the instruments continually. In fact the impression is that he is playing some game of kitty-corner in which one flits from the most profound sonorities to the thinnest timbres, from the most restrained pianissimo to the most forceful attack, from muted whispers to vicious pizzicato, all within the limits of single bars. The audience which contained many well-known musicians, listened with respect, but this musical surrealism will be remembered only, we believe, by its violent contrasts.

The Kolisches were given more grateful new music when they played the new Piano Quintet of Frederick Jacobi, in which Irene Jacobi was the assisting pianist, and later the Louis Gruenberg String Quartet. The Jacobi work takes its inspiration from the Old Testament. He calls it "Hagiography: three Biblical Narratives," with the subtitles "Job," "Ruth" and "Joshua." Jacobi has written with conviction and has been successful in establishing a mood, most conspicuously in the second movement, in which a lofty mood is maintained. The other movements are marked by rhythmic vigor, all within moderately orthodox harmonic limits.

⁂

The Gruenberg Quartet was well placed, directly following it, because it was on an antipodal conception. It was immediately apparent that the same imagination was at work which had produced the "Emperor Jones," for, although it was genuine chamber music, the dramatic element was always present. It even opens with a broad flourish by the first violin to introduce a tense but measured slow prelude, which leads into a swifter movement. It abounds in florid passages, decorative figures and dramatic climaxes. The part writing is fluently horizontal. It is debatable whether the almost permanent perch of the first violin on the top of the chanterelle is effective.

Frank Bridge had come from London to hear the Gordons play his new quartet. He has a masterful grasp of the possibilities of four strings. His tempos have a drive to them which assuages some of the polytonality with which he writes. In the first movement there is a bracing alertness, and in the second a remarkable development on a stately minuet rhythm. He must have been satisfied and grateful for the incisiveness of the Gordon performance.

Ernst Toch played the piano part of his Quintet with the Roths. He has indicated the movements as respectively lyrical, whimsical, contemplative and dramatic. The music moves forward so unceasingly that we could not detect any valleys or peaks, and only in the last movement does it rise to a moment of excitement; otherwise it was without sufficient contrast. The details showed much subtlety, and their working-out much assiduity, but a larger framework did not emerge. Incidentally, the appearance of the Roths on this program marked the tenth anniversary of their American début, sponsored by Mrs. Coolidge, on the same platform on which they were now playing. Indeed, all the six quartets appearing on these Festival programs were recipients of the favor and interest of the lady to whom Cobbett referred as "The Fairy Godmother of Chamber Music."

⁂

High lights of the festival was the performance of the Enesco Octet by the combined Gordon and Coolidge quartets, and the appearance of the founder herself, with Gunnar Johansen, resident pianist of the South Mountain Colony, in the four-hand accompaniment of the first Brahms Liebeslieder, sung by the solo quartet of St. Bartholomew's Church of New York.

The first concert of the Festival took place on the afternoon of the storm which did such damage to the Connecticut valley and other parts of Berkshire. Pittsfield was not directly affected so much, but its electric power is supplied from the district which was most severely hit. After the Beethoven quartet the lights went out, but through the ingenuity of Mrs. Coolidge's son and twin grandsons the concert went on. In lights quickly produced from candelabra and bulbs attached to automobile batteries, Albert Sprague Coolidge, the founder's son, played the second viola with the South Mountain Quartet in the Brahms G major Quintet.

Jay Rosenfeld

Eric Stahlberg

Frederick Jacobi

In New York Galleries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

All indications this fall point to a somewhat leisurely resumption of activity along Fifty-seventh Street—the main artery of New York's art center, and, when all is well with the world, one of the most lively thoroughfares of art enterprise anywhere. But up to now only a few celebrated showrooms have come to life. The present state of world affairs is having a definite bearing on the situation.

Whether for this or for some other reason, the Knoedler Gallery has suddenly switched its plans for the holding early this fall of a large international exhibition of "The Dance in Art," and will substitute for it a show devoted to the works of Baron Gros, Delacroix and Géricault. The display is intended for opening about the middle of October. Also, about that time, or perhaps a little later, the Wildenstein Gallery, which presented last year the first part of the celebrated David-Weill collection of French eighteenth century art, which it acquired in 1937 en bloc from the owner, is planning to show the second part of the collection.

In contrast to the paintings which were shown by the Wildenstein firm last winter, drawings, pastels, water colors and sculpture by noted eighteenth century French artists will be exhibited. The drawings, which include work by Fragonard, Watteau, Prud'hon, Boucher, Chardin, David and others, are, in several instances, world famous, and have been exhibited in various important exhibitions abroad. Supplemented by sculpture by Houdon, Coysevox, Pajou, Pigalle and others, the event promises to be of particular interest and importance in the field of French art.

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The influx of contemporary French paintings usually expected at this time of the year has failed, however, to materialize so far, and with one exception—the Peris, which has opened with a show of paintings by artists of the École de Paris—the galleries featuring this art have yet to announce their programs. Georges Rouault is having an early showing of his prints, however, at the Museum of Modern Art, along with Walker Evans, the American photographer. This is the first extensive show of Rouaults held in America, the museum states, and consists of 150 lithos, etchings and woodcuts in black-and-white and in color.

Compared with foreign art shows, American displays are even more numerous on the advance programs. Notable among them are three memorial shows. A major event on the program at the Whitney Museum of American Art will be a memorial of the work of William J. Glackens, the American impressionist. It is intended that this show, in mid-December, shall include most of his best-known works, in keeping with the artist's prominence in New York and throughout the national art world. Following its custom, the museum has opened for the season with an exhibition of painting and sculpture from the museum collection. This will be continued until the second week in October, when a regional show will be held, illustrating, with the work of artists of Colorado and vicinity, the interest the museum takes in the products of artists of different parts of the country.

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Another memorial exhibition is that planned by the Marie Harriman Gallery of the work of the late Emile Branchard, a New York artist, who was not perhaps widely known, but was considered by many an authentic and talented painter. Branchard, who was chiefly self-taught, painted calm, meticulous landscapes, evidently mainly for the enjoyment of self-expression. Though it had not been frequently shown during the last few years, his work was recognized recently by the Museum of Modern Art, which included in its folk-art show of last summer several landscapes by the artist. The event is tentatively set for the third week in October, when the gallery opens for the season.

The late Dr. Robert Harshe, former director of the Art Institute of Chicago, also is being honored with a memorial show, at the Rehn Gallery. In addition to his work for the museum, Dr. Harshe practiced painting consistently over a number of years without ever exhibiting, and it was only after he passed on last year that his paintings and water colors were presented for public approval, when the Chicago Art Institute gave its memorial exhibition.

Already the Julien Levy Gallery has gone into action with its Disney drawings, and is following up with a show of "Sunday" paintings by Gracie Allen, the radio comedian. Various other galleries are giving one-man shows. With the major openings still in abeyance, these are the public's main reliance at the present time.

C. B.

Las Palmas Little Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

The production recently given in the charming Las Palmas Little Theater of Lennox Robinson's comedy "The Far-Off Hills," was "entoirly" charming. The humorous subtleties of the piece and the lilting lines in the Irish vernacular came to delightful effectiveness under the direction of the Irish actor-director, Neil Fitzgerald, and the members of the cast co-operated in maintaining the integrity of the atmosphere with never a slip of the tongue.

Ben Williams as Patrick Clancy, the father of Marion (Jane Ursan), "Pet" (Virginia Davis) and "Ducky" (Elizabeth Herndon) was an able actor, while "the girls" were very good, especially in the second act in the girls' bedroom. Bunty Kutler as Susie Tynan, whom the two younger girls want their father to marry, was especially smooth in her impersonation, and the other parts were well taken.

The Old, Familiar Sky

By Harold Hobson

London

The London theatrical sky takes on its familiar winter aspect as one by one the well-known stars of the past few years rise again over the horizon. Mr. Leslie Henson and his company are now back at the Gaiety in "Running Riot"; Miss Edna Best is to be seen at the New Theater in a play by Mr. Robert Gore-Browne called "Can We Tell," and at Wyndham's there is a positive galaxy of celebrated players in the persons of Miss Marie Ney, Miss Dorothy Hyson, Miss Ann Todd, Mr. Edmund Gwenn, and Mr. Esmé Percy. They are appearing in "She, Too, Was Young," by Miss Hilda Vaughan and Mr. Laurier Lister.

⁂

During the last three or four years Mr. Henson has built up an enormous reputation at the Gaiety in the sphere of musical comedy. His new piece, when tried out in the provinces in the summer months, made a favorable impression, with the result that, before even the first-night curtain went up, the libraries bought over £40,000 worth of tickets, guaranteeing the run of the show until after Christmas. Perhaps the news of this extraordinary financial deal, which has never been paralleled in the history of the English drama, pitched expectations somewhat too high. At any rate it is a fact that at the opening performance the gallery manifested signs of impatience at certain moments. In the midst of much that was unroariously funny, there were definite longueurs.

Mr. Henson himself, renowned for the opportunities he gives to other people, carried self-sacrifice to the point of mortification. He was off the stage far too long. When he was on it, however, he was on the very top of his form. His song, "Pom-Pom-Toolerooleray," in which, as a forlorn member of the chorus, he wants to give up singing whilst all the others go obstinately on, is one of the best things he has ever done. The eccentric dancer, Mr. Richard Hearne, is also in great shape. His dancing of the Lancers, without any partners, is a fantastically amusing effort.

The uproarious atmosphere of the more successful parts of "Running Riot" is given a somewhat Bohemian extension after the ordinary London performances are over by "Ridgeway's Late Joys" at the Players' Theater in Covent Garden. The Players' Theater is a theatrical club, which gives performances at 11:30 each evening in a third-story room near the famous market. The building is said to be that in which Evan's Song and Supper Rooms gave Londoners their first experience of cabaret. It was also the first meeting place of the Privy Council, the first family hotel, the home of the National Sporting Club, and of the original Savage Club. Here, on a small stage at the back of which there is a window that dramatically frames against the sky the flood-lit, smoke-wreathed white tower of the Shell-Mex building on the Embankment, actors and actresses who have come on from earlier shows bellow, croon, burlesque, and sometimes scarify Victorian and Edwardian ballads, in the chorus of which the audience wholeheartedly and noisily joins.

⁂

In both "Can We Tell" and "She, Too, Was Young" there is also a return to the days of yesteryear. "Can We Tell" is an episodic play that traces the career of Tom Hollick, from his birth in his father's small grocery shop in Surrey in 1877, to his eminent position as a captain of industry at the present time. It is a play which is much better in detail than in total effect. None of the episodes is very closely linked to, or derives additional value from, any of the others. Yet each one in itself, except perhaps the last, is an effective piece of theater. It may possibly be alleged that good fortune shines a little too consistently upon Tom Hollick. Entirely fortuitous help comes just as he is born; he buys a large house precisely at the moment when a bypass is constructed that makes the fortune of his garage; war breaks out in the nick of time to prevent a disastrous strike of his workmen, and so on and so forth. But the play remains steadily entertaining.

"She, Too, Was Young" is more closely knit. Its scene is an impoverished country house in 1873. There are the scheming mamma who tries to capture rich young men for her daughters, and the havoc she causes by her efforts; the jovial, hot-tempered, improvident father, who is also something of a scholar (Mr. Edmund Gwenn); the devoted and despised young doctor, who loves from afar and fruitlessly, (movingly played by Mr. Alan Webb), and a happy ending. The piece is brightly written, with an excellent sense of period, and it is an undoubted success.

A Farrago of Broadway Plays

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Recent arrivals on the stages of New York make a strange mixture. "Sing Out the News" came to the Music Box to make as large a part of the world as possible laugh at the notions of reactionaries, "Kiss the Boys Goodbye" exploded a determined though catch-as-catch-can wit at Henry Miller's Theater, and the Theater Guild began its twenty-first season with a gentle little comedy about a boy and girl startled by the wonders of nature. It is this last play alone that has a quality above the ordinary.

"Dame Nature" it is called. Patricia Collinge who used to act in sweet plays herself, has adapted it from the French of André Birabeau, putting the play into affectionate English. At the Booth it is acted charmingly if with a lack of vitality not in the least French. Worthington Miner directed the play and Mr. Miner cares more for smoothness and grace than for spirit.

In this instance it matters less than usual, for "Dame Nature" is all tenderness. A Paris schoolboy just a little too big for the short trousers his mother makes him wear because she is vain and dreads being thought old, has been buying his pencils and his schoolbooks at a little shop run by a girl of 15 who is all alone in the world. He is alone, too, for the reason that his parents find it difficult to endure each other, live together only to give this one child a home and then neglect him because he is the symbol of their bondage. Boy and girl are therefore unhappy together and discover that each makes the world a pleasanter place for the other. When the play begins they discover, also, these children, that they are going to have a child. That is the play.

⁂

That and their fine loyalty, their wondering reaction to this phenomenon of which they understand nothing, the boy's efforts to get together money for the expenses of fatherhood, his attempt to tell his father, the startled reactions of his parents when they learn what has happened. It teaches the children a great deal and they are happy. It teaches the boy's parents even more, and they are happy, too.

M. Birabeau has written his play with a loving delicacy, charming, compassionate humor and complete understanding. It makes Forty-fifth Street a pleasanter place than it was before "Dame Nature" came to visit the Booth.

A little farther west on Forty-fifth is "Sing Out the News," grown-up, well-dressed brother of "Pins and Needles," contrived by the same authors, Harold J. Rome and Charles Friedman. "Pins and Needles," still singing out its news at Labor Stage a short distance farther downtown, has a quick vigor and a winning impertinence. "Sing Out the News," on which many thousands of dollars have been spent to give it the smart look, seems almost dispirited. Its satirical sketches follow one another without snap, without often saying their say crisply and wittily. Many of them are jolly enough in their healthy satire but the authors seem to be repeating themselves lackadaisically, trying too hard. The spontaneity of "Pins and Needles" is gone, something like self-consciousness replacing it. This is sad. Much was expected of this new satirical frolic.

The cast is good. Will Geer is in it, Philip Loeb, Hiram Sherman, Michael Loring, Mary Jane Walsh. George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart combined with Max Gordon to produce it. What it needs badly is that light touch Messrs. Kaufman and Hart have for the things they do themselves, the adroit, perfectly timed wit.

"Kiss the Boys Goodbye" parodies the hunt for an actress to play the role of Scarlett O'Hara in "Gone with the Wind." A big picture company is searching the land for a Southern girl for a great movie called "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." A Hollywood actress wants the role and the director who loves her wants to get it for her, so he makes a point of choosing from the nation at large a little Southerner who he feels sure will not be suitable. He brings her to the home of a group of intellectuals in Westport, Conn., to meet the producer of the picture.

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This affords Clare Boothe, author of the play, author previously of "The Women," opportunity to ridicule the films and the intellectuals at the same time. It is a decidedly unpleasant crew of inflated human beings she gathers together in Westport. They talk with enormous glibness, dropping from their tongues little poisonous gems Miss Boothe has contrived for them. But she gives more attention to concocting what she believes will be gems than to suiting them to the mouths of her characters. She is prodigal in the extreme and extremely unorganized. So we spend a whole evening with obnoxious men and women bent on being smart alecks. If the actors have difficulty in seeming at all real it is not their fault. The author makes them mere vehicles of spleen.

A large section of the first-night audience found much to laugh at. But for the most part the piece offers a mean kind of humor, has nothing in it genuinely witty, contenting itself with a frenzy of glibness.

'Gettysburg,' an American Opera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A new American opera, "Gettysburg," by Morris H. Ruger and Arthur Robinson, was presented in Hollywood Bowl, Sept. 23, by the Federal Music Project. Anne Jamison, soprano; Tandy MacKenzie, tenor; Coe Glade, contralto; Charles de la Plate, basso; Kenneth Spencer, baritone, and Emery Darcy, bass-baritone, were all outstanding. Such artists were necessary for the difficult and unthankful score, and their beauty of tone and excellent diction gave their roles an artistically fictitious value. Emery Darcy's singing of Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech from the pit, accompanied by the large orchestra and skillfully amplified, showed his rich-toned voice to distinct advantage. The chorus work was good and the staging colorful and effective.

Unfortunately, "Gettysburg" turned out to be not an opera at all, but a sort of pageant-cantata, or allegorical chorus and solo work. There is no tangible plot—no play—in the theatrical sense; no situations capable of development. The musical score, almost entirely in the minor mode, has moments of real beauty and interest, but with such a continuously dolorous libretto, with no high lights or contrast, no consistent musical development was possible. Mr. Ruger is talented, but in this score he was perforce repetitious and anticlimactic.

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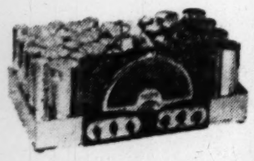
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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Do You Find It Not Easy to Get Up and Speak to a Group?

This Plan, Worked Out by a High School Teacher With Her Class, Can Be Adapted to Other Groups

By Irma Eareckson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brentwood, Mo.

Too many people sit tongue-tied in an open meeting, their minds teeming with useful ideas, but their hearts fluttering timorously while their more voluble neighbors beat circles around the point. The same people doubtless sat in large high-school classes, reciting only when called upon, remaining silent when the teacher asked for volunteers. What can be done to help the retiring child contribute his point to a discussion or find an appropriate moment to tell his story? Is not the fundamental of oral expression the willingness to speak?

One simple device has given freedom to so many children that it deserves wide use, particularly in English, history, and social science classes. Take a history class for example. Everyone has been doing some broad general reading on the social background of the Middle Ages and would have something to contribute to a general discussion. Casually, the teacher explains that she will call on one person to start this discussion and that everyone else in the class will be expected to make a short voluntary contribution. No one will be called upon after the discussion has started. If it seems appropriate, a student may speak briefly more than one time, but may not monopolize. There may be awkward pauses and disconnected statements, but the timorous members of the group are having a lesson in initiative.

Following Soon With More

Another similar opportunity should follow within two or three days so that this informal way of sharing information may become a pleasant part of class routine. As the group progresses in ability to participate, emphasis can be placed on the idea that transitions from one fact to another help everyone follow a discussion more intelligently. This particular phase of the training will plant the pattern for coherent organization and will have a definite effect upon written composition.

These voluntary discussions will do much more than help the retiring boy or girl overcome a dread of class participation. They train the whole group to be alert listeners who must take part courteously, contribute relevant material, and preserve the unified feeling so important for any group activity.

There is another field of oral expression which is not covered by the reports and discussions of specific subject matter. Properly speaking, this field is the business of any course; practically, I believe, it fits best into a course in English. In other courses a student learns to give well organized reports, to debate well, to conduct a meeting, but he may never have been given training for the interesting expression of commonplace ideas and experiences. The manner of their expression will contribute to the happiness or the boredom of those to whom he talks. Consequently, training for the "commonplace" assumes a great importance, justifying the time spent in English class, whether it is three minutes or an entire recitation period. Regularity is more important than the actual number of teaching minutes, because the whole plan is an attitude of thought.

Bringing Fun Into It

Methods of stimulating a more interesting use of commonplace material are numerous and vary with the class. Several have been so enduringly popular and have produced such ready results that they are worth recording. First of all establish the precedent that these talks will be a daily affair and that everyone should have something to talk about that is simple, interesting, and personal. The resulting mental scurry for material shows up old happenings in a new light and sharpens the ears and eyes.

Monotony can be avoided by devising various ways of selecting speakers. Passing out numbered slips of paper is one obvious means, but it introduces the alluring element of chance if some slips are blank or if the teacher does not follow a numbered sequence. In oral work of this kind the fun element is particularly important for the best results. At times the use of a "topic box" will produce excellent results. This box is filled with subjects contributed by every member of the class. The speaker draws a topic, organizes extemporaneously, and does his best.

There will always be students with "nothing to talk about," who can quickly be encouraged to choose their own topic by having some member of the class inflict a topic upon them. If they are adventurous creatures, not easily embarrassed, they may purposely come "unprepared."

Keeping It Fresh

Though this oral work has some of the qualities of play, it also has definite rules that increase in difficulty as the player progresses. At first it is enough merely to be interesting and to express ideas in sentences without being too analytical about the factors that contribute to that interest, such as a short, direct beginning, an ability to build up the part of the "story" that is most worth emphasis, and then to end so quickly that the listeners do not lose interest.

Consciously, these points come later. So does the question of vocabulary, the use of colorful details that do not side-track the story too far, and the better use of verbs instead of too many adjectives. Progress comes most quickly through frank, free, impersonal criticism which might stun a visitor to the class, but which stimulates the group "to do better next time." The criticism may come from the group, the teacher, or the speaker himself. These criticisms must never become so complicated and so technical that the main point is lost—the vitality of the commonplace.

Beginning at Home

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many of us may be in the position of our first speaker. We wish to take a Youth Hostel trip but the way to do so has not opened up. Like Miss M. W., we can begin at home. There may be no Youth Hostels in one's own section of the country, but there are likely to be good walks and the loveliness of the open fields and quiet woods. And as she says, one is all the better prepared when "hosteling" time comes.—Chairman.

New York State

Dear Editor:

A letter in a recent Round Table column with regard to traveling via a five cent stamp made me decide to write you of an experience of mine which might be worth passing along.

Six months ago I met a German girl who had traveled all over Europe, using the Youth Hostels of the different countries. I had not heard of such places in our own country until last fall, when I picked up an old issue of the Monitor and read about the Youth Hostels in Massachusetts. Upon further inquiry I became very much interested in Hostels and decided to take a trip on one of the trails. Fortunately, as it later proved to be, I was unable to make the desired trip last summer, and my pal and I decided we could at least make an effort instead, to see all of the interesting and lovely places which are so abundant in our own section.

I have lived most of my life in the Southern coastal plains, so the rocky glens and panoramic views of the Finger Lakes were quite a novelty to me when I first came to New York State. Now I find that when one travels by foot, they are even lovelier—because one can spend so much more time on a given mile of road than when traveling by automobile. To date, we have visited four nearby places, each time going a little farther away. We hope by next summer to be able to take a Hostel trip and enjoy it even more for being prepared for it.

For many years I have traveled over the world with Richard Halliburton and five cent stamps, but now I am learning that there is a great deal to see right in my own neighborhood. I wonder if there are any Round Tablers who would like to share hiking experiences with me? Or perhaps join me in a Hostel-ing trip next summer?

(Miss) M. W.

From a Former Mail Bagger
Indiana

Dear Chairman:

As I read the many interesting letters in the Round Table column, I cannot resist adding my bit. Every time I pick up a copy of The Christian Science Monitor, my heart fills with gratitude for this channel of truth which is afforded us. I like to read the news of world affairs as stated in the Monitor, because I know that the Monitor states news clearly and truthfully.

My line of work is teaching, and I appreciate the Parent column on the Education page, because when working with youngsters, I can often apply suggestions gleaned from this column.

One of my favorite corners of the Monitor is that of the Youth Round Table. I can imagine no better method of establishing world peace than through the medium of corresponding with young folk all over the world. Our correspondents develop into firm friends—and who could hold a thought of discord against the country of a dear friend?

In a recent Monitor, a letter from Miss M. F. C. of Illinois impressed me particularly. My eyes were opened to the vast opportunities of "traveling" in our own homes. I can see how the information we may gain through this medium would prove very helpful if the opportunity came to really take a trip, as well as being intensely interesting now. I feel sure that by this time next year I shall have traveled far by reading.

I was also very much interested in the letter from a Mr. D. R. of Indiana—as my line of work is teaching piano, his discourse on the study of piano and of music was most interesting to me. (Miss) W. M.

With the beginning of the autumn season comes the perennial urge to read, study, and in various ways to educate and improve ourselves. What are you doing along these lines this winter, Round Tablers? Let's have some meetings reporting your plans. Write us a short letter, each of you, telling what you are studying (or otherwise doing) this winter along these lines, why, and what you hope to gain from it. I think it will make splendid and inspirational reading if a host of you write. Let's have a big waiting line at the speaker's table!

Cheerio. . . . Chairman

C. Fry, Southsea, Eng.

Guests From Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, England, and Jamaica Who Visited the International Youth Center at Stratford-on-Avon. This Little Group Is About to Pay a Visit to Worcester and Malvern.

An International Center of Youth

Headquarters at Stratford-on-Avon for Foreign Students and Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Some enterprising young people, members of the Youth Groups of the League of Nations Union in the Midlands, have for some years past organized centers for the benefit of foreign students and young people from other parts of England and abroad. In this way a splendid opportunity is provided for making friends with continentals whose language and lives are different from their own.

This year the organizers, rented, during the month of August, a large house at Stratford-on-Avon. Practically all the work at the center was done by voluntary helpers. Students from a domestic science college undertook the cooking, while the rest of the housework was done by the guests themselves. In this way young people from Africa, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Jamaica, as well as refugees from Germany and Austria, got to know each other and their English comrades over these homely tasks.

With Trips To Various Points

The hosts at the center this year were two young men from Czechoslovakia who seemed to be as much at home speaking English, French, or German as their own language. Interesting programs were arranged for each week and guests had many opportunities for visiting places of interest in and around Stratford. A trip to Worcester allowed the guests to visit the famous potteries and the old cathedral. From there they went to Malvern, where they visited the site of an ancient British camp and attended a dramatic performance at the Festival.

Very popular were the visits to a famous cocoa and chocolate factory at Bournville, near Birmingham. Every part of the factory was visited and the whole process of cocoa-making was seen from the bags of cocoa beans to the final process when the prepared product was tinned and packed. The visits always ended with tea served in one of the large dining halls used by the employees, and on their departure each guest was presented with a souvenir box of chocolates.

Social Affairs

Socials, dances, bathing and boating parties were among the pleasures enjoyed by the guests at the international center. One of the outstanding successes of the gathering was a supper arranged, cooked and served by five guests representing Belgium, Jamaica, and England. And it says something for their enthusiasm that it was not least enjoyed by the hosts who, in addition to their initial labors, had to face the washing up of the huge pile of plates and dishes. During such times as these barriers of race, class, color, and language are broken down and true comradeship is tested.

With young people from so many countries, it was inevitable that discussions should be held on subjects such as world peace, the treatment of minorities, and social justice. These were informally canvassed at mealtimes, during washing up, in boating parties on the river, and were exhaustively debated round the fire in the evenings—often until far into the night. It was then that hosts and visitors alike began to understand something of each other's problems, and to feel the stirring of sympathy and friendship for international youth across the sea. F. C.

Collects Stories of Old Timers As Hobby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Gove, Kan.

My hobby is reminiscences of old timers—pioneers. A half day's drive from Denver and nearly a day's drive from Kansas City on the Union Pacific Railroad in the center of the United States, still live the men who were cowboys in the spring round-ups; who saw the plains change from the cattlemen's kingdom to the wheat fields, one of which has produced the world's record in bushels of wheat per acre. Here live men who have hunted the buffalo, broken the first sod in a community, and seen the towns which dot the Union Pacific Railroad develop from a lone building, sometimes built of sod, to thriving business places and well-kept homes. Along with this change is a record of lawlessness, bitter county-seat fights, and the hardest kind of labor.

These pioneers saw the last of the buffalo and antelope, whose bones lay whitening the prairie, and saw the heyday of trail bosses and Texas longhorns coming over the Central Trail from Texas. The grass was just beginning to grow in the ruts of the Butterfield Trail, a division of the Santa Fe which covered 600 miles of prairie between Kansas City and Denver. They saw the military post along this route being torn down to make houses for the homesteaders.

Still live the men to whom ammunition was sent from Fort Hays as Chief Dull Knife made the last Indian raid.

The more I gather these reminiscences, the more fascinating I find it and I think in years to come these will be valuable also for their local history. M. C. B.

Co-operative Dormitory Plan

A Self-Help Project That Sent 30 Girls to College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hays, Kan.

Through a unique self-help plan 30 Kansas girls overcame economic obstacles and attended college, blazing the trail for others to follow under a similar program at Fort Hays Kansas State College, last year. During the summer 16 girls have been enrolled under the plan at Hays, and the experiment has proved so successful that it is to be continued during the coming school year.

While attending college these girls are learning homemaking under the guidance of an expert home economics leader who lives with them in a 13-room house run on a co-operative basis by the girls themselves. In the college they are studying both cultural and practical commercial subjects that will qualify them for jobs in the business world.

The purpose of the project is to extend the benefits of college training to worthy young people from families that receive some form of public assistance. State and federal agencies co-operating in it are the National Youth Administration, the Kansas State Board for Vocational Education, and the Fort Hays Kansas State College. If the experiment proves successful it is planned to extend it to other colleges.

Four Walls And a Plan

One can't imagine a more forlorn prospect than the one that greeted those 30 girls gathered from 23 different Kansas counties to start housekeeping in an old frame structure, their future home at Hays that bleak day last winter, their first day at college. No sorority rush teams were there with automobiles and dates to greet them. Whatever atmosphere they were to experience these girls were going to have to create for themselves.

Here were four walls, some old furniture, and a plan. The walls weren't much. The furniture wasn't much either. All of it had been used before. Cots came from a transient camp. NYA supplied bedding. All kitchen utensils, dishes, glassware, and silver for meal service, and water. The college provided dressers. The landlord lent kitchen stoves. The rest—pictures, radio, floor lamps, curtains—were either donated or made by the homemakers themselves.

But the plan was first rate, and that of course is what saved the project. For the plan, ably put into operation by Miss Marie Shields, brought all the Bettys, Jewells, and Graces—there were four Graces—into a close community of interest from the very start. The plan was developed by Miss Hazel Thompson, Kansas State supervisor of vocational homemaking, in co-operation with Miss Ann Loughlin, State NYA director. Miss Shields is a member of the staff of the Kansas State Board for Vocational Education.

Each girl spends two hours at the house every day, and her duties alternate weekly. Thus every girl learns all departments of housekeeping and no job becomes overly monotonous. There are cooks, waitresses, housekeepers, laundresses, interior decorators, dieticians, and hostesses.

Each week one of the girls is held responsible for the work of each group. A house manager, shifted weekly, has general charge of the heads of all the groups. Her duties are partly disciplinary, for she inspects rooms, checks dresser drawers, and keeps a record of each girl's time budget. A business manager collects money due the house, keeps a record of receipts and expenditures. She is responsible to the commercial instructor and the bursar of the college.

A Home Democracy

How is discipline maintained? How do the cooks know how to cook? Miss Shields smiles at such questions. Who maintains discipline? Why the girls themselves! . . . The cooking? Well, we used "Food for 50," a book on quantity cooking, and cut the recipes to two-thirds—girls eat a little less than boys, you see, so that was just right for 30 girls. . . No, I didn't constantly supervise them. I seldom had to closely supervise them when they were working. You see I didn't want to make the girls self-conscious or remove responsibility and confidence from them. Some of them had never cooked before, yet we had good food—all our guests said so. I just gave them recipes and we discussed the methods to employ, and they did the rest.

It sounds very easy to hear Miss Shields tell it. She took her job in stride—as a leader, not as a dictator. Every Tuesday the house held a meeting. Everybody was encouraged to talk—and talk they did, she says. Out of these old-fashioned American town hall type of democratic gatherings grew an esprit de corps for the group which took care of the discipline problem. Every girl conducts herself in such a manner as to bring no criticism upon the group. Here, too, the girls brushed up on table manners, how to conduct oneself at a party, how to receive guests, and a hundred other Emily Posts.

Work to Pay Their Way

To pay their way each girl receives $11.90 every two weeks for work on a state survey of Kansas high school graduates. This provides enough to pay the college fee, buy books, and pay board and room bills. The girls even stretched their limited income enough last spring to pay for a formal dance which they gave at the Woman's Building on the college campus. They did it with a budget, and they didn't starve themselves either. Simple food, but plenty of the right sort.

At the end of the semester there was a surplus of $150 to pay back to the girls in cash. And when the first experimental semester came to an end all the girls had passed their courses, all felt that they had improved mentally, socially, and physically. And half of them stayed this past summer for additional work in the college through self-help.

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Market Trading Irregular; Pace Relatively Slow

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Stocks worked at cross purposes in today's market after five consecutive rallying sessions.

The list slipped and recovered at frequent intervals and, near the final hour, prices were no worse than moderately mixed.

Aircrafts, building materials and specialties inclined to edge upward from the start, but many leaders failed to make headway. Steels and motors, under water the greater part of the time, improved in the latter part of the proceedings. The pace was relatively slow throughout, transfers being at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 shares.

Difficulty in maintaining the forward stride was encountered by Youngstown Sheet, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Deere, Kennecott, International Nickel, American Can, Union Carbide, Johns - Manville, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, and Standard Oil of N. J.

Business news had its cheering aspects marketwise, and the European situation apparently had ceased to be a major influence to trends, but most brokers thought that, because of the recent sharp climb, stocks were due for a resting period in which gains could be consolidated.

Despite the indifference of domestic stocks, a few favorites such as Celotex, Sperry Corp., and Philip Morris moved into new high territory for the year. Resistant also were Douglas Aircraft, Glenn L. Martin, United Aircraft, American Radiator, National Gypsum, Delaware & Hudson, Allis Chalmers and Greyhound Corp.

On the curb declines were posted for Aluminum of America, Consolidated Copper, International Petroleum, Niagara Hudson Power, Sunray Oil, and Leonard Oil.

Bonds Off Fractionally

Profit selling inspired by the recent sharp rise left its mark on some sections of the bond market today. Near the final hour many corporate loans were down fractions to around a point.

Losers included Western Union 5s of '60, Studebaker 6s, New York Central 4½s, and Warner Brothers 6s.

Loanes of Nickel Plate Railroad scored sharp gains in active dealings. The 6 per cent notes, which the company seeks to extend for three years, pushed up nearly 6 points. The 4½s rose about 2½. Other issues up moderately included Pennsylvania 4½s of '60, Great Northern 5s, Canada Southern 5s, and Union Pacific 3½s of '71.

Some leaders of the recent upsurge in the foreign list reacted 1 to around 3 points, with heaviest selling in German and Italian groups. U. S. Governments showed a good tone, with several treasuries gaining 1-32d to 14-32ds.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Industrial securities fell to lower levels in the stock market today, along with rubber, rayon, and tobacco shares. Oil and mining issues were easier and domestic rails sold fractionally down. Czechoslovakia bonds moved sharply higher following reports of the new loans, but reacted partly later in the session. Other foreign liens were firmer, while transatlantic and British gilt-edged issues moved irregularly.

Paris: The Bourse closed with trading active today, although price movements were mixed. Rentes were as much as three francs higher at the finish. Bank of France gained more than 100 francs, while Suez Canal lost 600. Royal Dutch was slightly down.

Liverpool: Wheat futures weakened today on the bearish official Argentine crop report and increased French and Danubian shippers' offers. Final prices were ⅞d to 1⅛d net lower.

Scattered buying in cotton futures was attracted by steadiness of overseas markets and firmness of the dollar in foreign exchange. Closing prices were 1 to 4 points up.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Oct. 4

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.79⅛	$4.79⅛	$4.2397
Cables	4.79⅛	4.80	4.2397
France—franc	.0267¾	.0268⅛	.0276
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1690	.1895
Switz'd—franc	.2280	.2280	
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007	.4007	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5445	.5444	
Sweden—krona	.2467	.2467	.4837
Norway—krone	.2404	.2414	.4837
Denmark—krone	.2134	.2144	.4837
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0088¾	.0089	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2282
Cz'ch'v'k—koruna	.0345	.0345	.0251
Finland—finn'k	.0212	.0212	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1884	.1884	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0428½	.0428½	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.2530	.2530	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0595	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0250	.0250	.2060
Peru—sol	.2125	.2125	.4746
Uruguay—peso‡	.4200	.4150	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2791	.2802	.8440
India—rupee	.3575	.3587	.6188
Java—florin	.5457	.5460	.4020
Hong Kong—dol	.3000	.3019	*
Shanghai—dol	.1650	.1662½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5562½	.5594	.9813
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9926	.9937½	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2015z	.2015z	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed, new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. zNominal.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Copper steady, electrolytic 10.37½; export 10.33. Tin steady, spot and nearby 43.62½; forward 43.75. Lead steady, spot New York 5.10-15; East St. Louis 4.95. Zinc steady, East St. Louis spot and forward 4.85. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, Platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
54	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	54	54	54	
119½	119½	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Sep 21
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	39	39	39	Sep 29
12¾	8¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	18	18	18	Sep 28
30	18⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	28⅜	28¾	28¾	— ¼
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	10	62¼	61½	61½	—1
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 3
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.80a)	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Alleghany Corp	8	1	1	1	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 3
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	7	10⅜	10	10	— ½
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Oct 3
17½	7¾	Alleghan pr pf	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 30
19⅜	13¼	Allegheny-Lud Steel	8	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	10	13½	12	13	
185⅝	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	2	184½	184	184½	—1½
11¼	7	Allied Kid (⅛e)	3	9	9	9	Sep 30
14⅞	3⅜	Allied Mills (½e)	5	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅜
12	4½	Allied Stores	29	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
68½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	61	61	61	+1
54½	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1¼e)	17	51¼	50⅛	51	
193¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	17	16⅞	17	
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	11	16	16	16	Sep 20
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	3	69½	69½	69½	— ½
26½	26	Am Ag Ch Del (new)	15	26¾	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	12	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	2	10	10	10	Oct 3
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (¾e	2	39¼	39⅛	39⅛	6+3¼
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	5	100	99	99½	— ½
172	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	169	169	169	Sep 30
32¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	5	26⅝	26	26	—1
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	1	45	45	45	Oct 3
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Cbl (.55e)	15	21	20¼	20⅞	+ ¼
110½	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	+5½
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	117	117	117	Oct 3
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
14¾	9	Am Coml Alcohol	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
18⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	5	11¼	11	11¼	
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	65	6½	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
6¾	4	Am European	2	6¾	6½	6¾	Oct 3
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	14	4¼	4	4	— ¼
20¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	16	15⅞	16	
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	6	20¼	19¾	20¼	— ⅛
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	6	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	7	12	12	12	Oct 3
8½	2	Am Hide & Leather	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	4	26	24⅞	26	Oct 3
43¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (3.40)	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅜
2¼	1½	Am Ice	4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¾e)	4	16	15¼	15¼	—1
8¾	4½	Am International	7	7½	7¼	7½	
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	12	20¾	20	20¼	
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	4	61½	61½	61½	+1½
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
51¼	33⅜	Am M & Met	3	41¾	41¾	41¾	Oct 3
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	9	35½	35	35⅞	+ ⅜
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 16
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	28	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
41⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	5	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	— ⅛
37⅜	16½	Am P&L $5 pf(2½k)	7	30	29¼	29½	— ⅜
17	9	Am Rad & St S	137	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅜
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	24	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	3	65	64½	65	
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	5	17⅛	17⅛	17½	— ¼
20⅝	7⅛	Am Seating	3	20½	19¾	20	
56¾	28½	Am Smelt & R(2¼e)	26	48⅝	47¾	48⅞	+ ⅜
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	131	130½	130½	—1½
58	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	58	58	58	Sep 29
34¾	15⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	22	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ¼
11¾	6½	Am Stores	2	8	8	8	
14	12	Am Stove	1	13	13	13	Sep 23
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	2	22¾	22¼	22¾	— ¼
117½	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	102⅞	102½	102⅝	— ¼
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	Oct 3
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	145¼	143¼	144½	+ ⅝
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	86¾	86	86	— ¼
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	1	88⅝	87¾	87¾	— ⅞
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	146¼	148	+2½
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	5	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
13½	6	Am Water Works	6	10⅛	9⅞	10	
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	82	80	82	Sep 30
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	3	6	6	6	
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	6	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅜
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	19	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	35½	35½	35½	Oct 3
38	21	Anaconda	79	35	34¼	34⅝	— ⅛
50	29	Anacon W & C	4	45	43	45	Oct 3
217⅝	103¼	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	9	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
19	10	Andes Copper	1	14½	14½	14½	Sep 27
4½	2	A P W Paper	5	3⅛	3	3	
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100	100	100	
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	7	5¾	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	3	45½	45	45½	
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
47⅜	24¼	Armstrong Cork	6	46⅞	46	46⅞	
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
13⅜	5⅝	Artloom Corp	2	6¼	6	6¼	Oct 1
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	5	10	9¾	10	
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	69⅝	69⅞	69⅞	Aug 29
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5½k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 14
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	35	35	35	Oct 1
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	19	35½	34⅝	35	— ⅛
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	15	55	54½	55	+ ¼
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	14	22¾	21¾	22½	
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Oct 3
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	14	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	*1	107	107	107	Oct 3
9¾	5¾	Atlas Corp (¾e)	6	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
48½	38¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	42⅜	42¼	42½	+ ⅜
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	3	56	55	56	Oct 3
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 3
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 30
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	17	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
		B					
11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	16	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
11	4	Balt & Ohio	32	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	13	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
23⅜	12½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	32	32	32	Sep 24
23⅜	12½	Barber Asphalt	30	21¾	20¾	21½	+ ½
13⅛	5	Barker Bros	31	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	37	18½	18	18⅛	
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	4	16½	16½	16½	— ⅜
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	18	17¾	18	Oct 3
100⅜	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	97	97	97	Sep 26
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	Oct 3
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¾
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	67	67	67	Sep 26
24½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	23	22⅛	21⅜	21½	
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	1	18	17⅞	17⅞	
52	26¼	Best & Co (1.92½e)	1	51⅜	51	51⅜	+ ⅜
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	36	59¾	58¾	59½	
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
100½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	6	98⅝	98½	98¾	+ ¼
29	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	1	25	25	25	— ½
20⅜	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	6	19½	19½	19½	Oct 1
19¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	4	16½	16⅜	16½	— ¼
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	35	25⅜	24½	24⅝	— ⅜
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	2	27¼	27	27	
14¼	6	Bond Stores	3	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	16	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	
36½	16½	Borg-Warner	7	34⅜	34	34⅜	— ⅛
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	4	3	2¾	2¾	Oct 1
26	14	Bower Roll Bear	3	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ⅜
8⅜	4	BrewingCorAM (¾e)	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
12⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	59	12	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	38	36⅛	34½	34⅝	— ⅜
40¼	20	Briggs&Strat (2¼e)	2	35	35	35	Sep 29
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	5	37	36½	37	Oct 3
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	5	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	Oct 3
13⅜	5⅝	Bklyn-Man Tr	6	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
37	16¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	7	30	30	30	—1½
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	5	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ¼
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	32	32	32	Oct 1
11½	5½	Brunswick-Balke(2½e)	6	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	8⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	3	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	5	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	13½	Bullard Co	4	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	+ ⅛
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	1	34½	34	34½	— ⅛
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	7	19½	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
3⅛	1⅛	Bush Terminal	3	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 30
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	1	8½	8½	8½	
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	15	3¾	3½	3½	Oct 3
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	3	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	3	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
		C					
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼a)	5	20	19½	20	Oct 3
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½a)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	11	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	7	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
20½	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	9	18½	17⅞	17¾	— ⅜
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (⅝e)	18	18⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ¼
21⅜	5	Canadian Pacific	14	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	36½	36	36½	+ ½
8¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8	8	8	Oct 3
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	3	16½	16	16	
3½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅞	Case (J I) Co	1	93	93	93	
35	29⅜	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	4	51	50⅝	51	— ½
106¼	100⅛	Caterpil Tract pf (6)	1	106	106	106	Sep 21
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	25	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞	— ¼
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	87½	87	87	Sep 27
26	13½	Celotex Corp	42	27¼	26⅞	27	+1
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	
6⅝	2	Cent Foundry	31	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	3	12	11¾	12	Oct 3
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	4	5⅝	4¾	5⅛	Sep 28
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Sep 27
40½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	10	48¾	46	46¾	
13⅞	4½	Certain-teed Prod	107	11	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
30⅜	18	Champ Paper & F	3	24⅜	24½	24½	Oct 3
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	Sep 30
38⅜	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	37	31⅞	30½	31½	+ ⅜
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝	Sep 26
48½	27½	Ches Corp (2.20e)	3	38	38	38	+1
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 27
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅜
1¾	⅝	Chi & N West	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
½	2	Chi & N West pf	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅞
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	3	½	½	½	Oct 1
5⅜	2¼	Chi Great West pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 3
15⅞	6⅞	Chi Mail Order	2	12¾	12½	12¾	— ⅛
1⅜	¾	Chi M St P & P	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
1⅜	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
16⅞	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	4	16	15½	16	
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	32¾	32¼	32⅝	+ 2⅝
44	37½	Chi Pn T pr pf (3½)	1	42	42	42	Oct 3
1½	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 22
2½	1	Chi Rock Is 6% pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3	1⅛	Chi Rock Is 7% pf	2	2	2	2	Oct 3
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	2	10	9½	10	Oct 3
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	3	17	17	17	— ⅜
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
77⅝	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (⅜e)	136	75¼	74½	74⅝	— ⅛
13½	8½	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
5½	2	City Stores	1	4¾	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	2	25	25	25	
28⅛	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	2	26½	26½	26½	
45⅞	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	17	45⅛	44½	45	+ ⅜
25⅜	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	9	22¾	21¾	22	+ ⅜
142⅜	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	7	121½	131½	131½	— ½
60½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60½	60	60½	+1
13¾	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	21	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
99½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	99½	99½	99½	
38¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	10	35⅞	35¼	35⅜	— ⅛
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	16	16	16	+ ⅜
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	5	19	18½	18½	+ ½
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	6	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
9⅝	5½	Col Gas & El	45	7⅞	6⅞	7	
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	7	70	70	70	
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	3	15⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	29	29	Sep 28
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	12	88¾	88⅝	88⅝	+ ⅜
51½	22	Coml Credit (4)	82	50½	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
105¾	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	102	102	102	Sep 30
56	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	9	54¾	53¾	54¼	
111	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	5	110	109¾	110	Oct 3
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	15	10	9¾	10	— ⅛
2	1	Com'with & South	36	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	9	40½	40¾	39¾	— ⅛
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	47	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
28¼	15	Congoleum-Nairn	16	28	27½	27½	— ¼
8¾	e	Congress Cigar	1	7½	7½	7½	Sep 27
19½	10½	Consol Aircraft	12	14½	14	14½	
10½	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	15	9½	8½	9¼	+ ⅛
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	68	28⅜	27¾	27¾	
101	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	4	102	101¾	101¾	+⅞
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	5	1⅞	1½	1⅝	
8⅝	4½	Consol Film pf (3¾k)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
6⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	3	6	5⅞	6	
10⅜	7	Consol Oil (.80)	62	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	4	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	16	4½	3½	4⅛	+ ⅜
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	2	15	13⅞	15	Oct 3
89½	78	Consum P

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Exports in August Exceed Imports by $65,000,000

Business and Industry

Daladier May Get Decree Powers To Aid Wabbly Franc

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Overshadowing the debate on the Munich accord in the French Chamber of Deputies is the serious financial and monetary crisis.

The cabinet decided unanimously at a special meeting today to demand of Parliament a "delegation of powers to permit the Government to redress immediately the financial economic situation arising out of the recent exceptional circumstances."

Financial Status Shaky

Under the strain of the European situation and particularly the heavy cost of mobilization, the franc fell below the limit of 179 to the pound at which Premier Daladier solemnly had pledged himself to maintain it when he took office last Spring. Energetic support by the stabilization fund was required to bring it up again.

Economic experts are agreed that Draconian measures will be necessary if the franc is to be saved and state finances put on a reasonably sound basis. The deficit at present amounts to something like 1,000,000,000 francs a week. Added to the foreign trade deficit of nearly 20,000,000,000 francs, yearly and taken in conjunction with the present low production level of most French industries, this deficit is more than the French economic structure can stand for very long. Since Parliament is averse to voting the necessary reforms, a resort once more to "full powers" giving Government authority to act by decree is generally recognized as essential. Premier Daladier has now asked for these decree powers.

Communists in Opposition

But Communists have declared they won't accord any such special authority to th Daladier Cabinet and it is extremely doubtful whether the Socialists will do so. As M. Daladier has committed himself not to govern with the Parliamentary majority from which the Socialists are excluded, he would then be obliged either to abandon his demand or resign, or to take the third alternative, dissolution of the Chamber followed by new elections.

The possibility is known to be receiving serious consideration by the Government. There is a feeling in certain political quarters that the Popular Front Parliament elected in May, 1936, no longer corresponds to the changed situation in Europe.

However, the traditions against the dissolution of the chamber and the holding of elections more often than once every four years are very strong. It is probable that M. Daladier, who in past has been accused of having dictatorial ambitions, will hesitate long before taking such a bold stop.

But meanwhile the financial situation is becoming more acute and calls for strong action. The conviction is widely voiced in the French press today that financially if not politically France is fast approaching a crucial turning point.

PARIS, Oct. 4 (AP)—The most pressing problem facing France today are the financial troubles caused by the tremendous expenses of mobilization and the precipitous flight of frightened capital from France.

The cost of mobilization and the hasty re-stocking of war supplies has been estimated at 10 to 15 billion francs (about $269,700,000 to $404,550,000).

That drain, which more than exhausted the Government's legal borrowing limits from the Bank of France, was reflected in the fall of the franc yesterday to 178.98 to the British pound.

At the time of the last devaluation, the Premier assured the country the currency would not be allowed to drop below 179.00.

Efforts of the exchange control fund managed to halt the drop two centimes from the maximum on the official Paris ecxhange, but in London it went to 179.06.

There was little doubt Premier Edouard Daladier would ask Parliament for full power to rule by decree if he decided his parliamentary majority could be held in line.

Would Revalue Gold

Among M. Daladier's plans to pay for mobilization were reported to be revaluation of gold in the Bank of France and increasing the Government's borrowing power from that institution.

The Cabinet met at 9 a. m. today prior to a session with President Albert Lebrun at the Elysee Palace.

The exact method which the Ministers contemplate using in revaluing the gold was not explained, but it was held possible an additional 30,000,000,000 francs could be made available.

The limit of Government borrowing from the bank now is legally set at 30,000,000,000 francs. It was expected that Premier Daladier would ask that it be raised at least another 10,000,000,000 if only to cover additional bills contracted during the war scare.

The dollar opened today at 37.40, 11 centimes higher than yesterday's close, while the pound hovered around 178.95.

Roads May Change Grain Rates on 20 Days' Notice

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission issued an order reducing to 20 days the notice required for eastern carriers to put into effect lower freight rates on grains.

Ordinarily, 30 days' notice is required.

The railroads applied on Sept. 27 for permission to cut rates about six cents per hundred pounds from Chicago and related points to the eastern seaboard when shipments are destined for export.

ICC officials said that the 20 days will date from the filing of the actual tariff schedules which have not yet been received here.

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Currency Managers of the Nation Meet

Preston Delano (left), newly appointed Comptroller of the Currency, and a distant cousin of President Roosevelt, greets his assistant, Cyril B. Upham, formerly of Iowa City, Iowa, newly appointed First Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, while Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, looks on. Mr. Upham succeeds Marshall R. Diggs, who has been Acting Comptroller since the resignation of Comptroller J. F. T. O'Connor last April. Mr. Diggs will reenter the service of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Rail Commission Hears Pros, Cons Of Wage Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Under unusual circumstances, the whole economy of the gigantic American railroad system is being debated here, in an official hearing, before a three-man Presidential commission. On one side are representatives of the hard-pressed carriers, urging a 15 per cent wage cut to save their lines in what seem to be constantly increasing fiscal difficulties. On the other side are representatives of the 1,000,000 railway workers, arguing against the wage cut.

The stake in this unusual debate, which has much of the atmosphere of a court of law and yet is purely advisory in its results, is whether a strike over the first class lines of the country will be called, two months hence. Two steps must occur before such a strike, approval of which the workers have already voted if the wage cut is carried through. First, the present three-man commission must submit a report to the President which must be completed in a little short of a month, on the basis of the facts now being presented. Following that, the President has another month to express his own views on the matter.

Puts Carriers' Case

Today, J. Elmer Monroe, Statistician of the Bureau of Railway Economics, for the employers, charged that the average earnings of railroad employees who worked at some time during each of the 12 months in 1937 was $1,785. This contrasts with the earlier assertion of economists of the workers that the average was only $1,115. It is in such technical discrepancies that the Presidential commissioners must find the actual facts, and base their opinions.

Yesterday A. F. Cleveland, Vice-President of the Association of American Railroads, declared the carriers are facing collapse and blamed the U. S. Government in part for the result. Before the audience of 500 rail chiefs, labor chiefs, technicians, and Government experts who make the unique audience of this unusual hearing, Mr. Cleveland declared the carriers would end up in bankruptcy unless enabled to go after business on better terms with competitors. He said that many of the railroad jobs would be lost for good if the carriers were not enabled to compete on equal terms with busses, trucks, and airplanes.

Says Rails Not Overcapitalized

A little later Charles M. Hay, counsel for the labor side, cross-examined Dr. J. H. Parmelee, chief economist of the carriers, in his assertion that railroads are not overcapitalized. Mr. Parmelee finally quoted the 1934 report of Joseph B. Eastman, former U. S. Transportation Co-ordinator, to the effect that "contrary to much popular impression, the railroads are not in the aggregate overcapitalized in the sense that the par value of outstanding securities exceeds the money invested in the properties."

Mr. Parmelee did not go into the fact that Mr. Eastman also apparently came to the conclusion that about the only way out for the harassed, overcompetitive carriers was Government operation. It is obvious in the present hearings that both sides are making their appeals as much to the public as to the Presidential commission.

Commodity Trading In September Gains

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Exchange Administration reported trading in futures on three organized cotton exchanges totaled 4,991,000 bales during September, compared with 2,816,100 bales in August.

A total of 4,099,400 bales was traded on the New York exchange, 866,800 on the New Orleans exchange and 24,800 on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The net decline in prices in New York was 24 to 29 points from Aug. 3 to September 30, with October futures closing at 7.99 on Sept. 30 compared with 8.24 on Aug. 31.

Carloadings for Fourth Quarter Estimated 3.6 P. C. Under 1937

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads estimated that carloadings for the fourth quarter of 1938 would be 3.6 per cent below loadings for the similar period last year.

The estimate was made public during the first week-end recess in public hearings by a special fact-finding board appointed by President Roosevelt in an effort to avert a nation-wide railroad strike.

Counsel for the carriers testified at yesterday's session that their business had been running 20 per cent below that of last year, while representatives of rail workers who voted to strike against a 15 per cent wage cut contended business prospects were better than last August, when a wage increase was granted.

The association's estimate of carloadings was based, its announcement said, on estimates by 13 shippers' advisory boards. Only three of the geographical divisions—the Pacific Coast, Pacific Northwest and the Trans-Missouri-Kansas — expected increases over the 1937 fourth quarter, the association reported.

HOLC Is Spending $100,000 a Day To Improve Property

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Home Owners' Loan Corporation is spending approximately $100,000 a day to improve properties it has acquired through foreclosure.

Charles A. Jones, General Manager of the HOLC, reported that August expenditures of $2,800,000 marked a new high for repair and reconditioning.

The corporation, established in 1933, completed 12,339 reconditioning jobs in August, slightly fewer than in July. About $420,000 more was spent, however, and the outlay per property rose from $188 to $277.

News Notes—France

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Foreign Trade—Imports into France during August, 1938, amounted to 3,869,024 metric tons, valued at 3,709,214,000 francs (average value of franc during August amounted to $0.0273), and increased 326,190 metric tons in volume and 207,774,000 francs in value compared with July, and a decrease of 598,428 tons in volume but an increase of 530,607,000 francs compared with August, 1937. As has been the case in recent months, the value of the French foreign trade in August was heavier by nominal franc value but lighter by weight than in August, 1937. Exports in August amounted to 2,264,148 metric tons, valued at 2,485,683,000 francs, an increase of 131,510 metric tons in volume and 199,822,000 francs in value compared with the preceding month, and a decrease of 216,587 tons in volume but an increase of 626,897,000 francs in value compared with August a year ago.

* * *

Coal Production—A conference on Sept. 1, which resulted in an agreement to increase domestic coal production was one of the first definite steps taken by the French Government after the recent official announcement that workers' hours in some industries must be increased beyond the 40-hour limit. It is agreed that coal production would be increased by some 2,000,000 metric tons between September and March 1, 1939, and that workers will receive a wage advance amounting to about 6 per cent. Consumption of coal in France in the first seven months of 1938 amounted to 44,500,000 tons, a drop of some 4,000,000 tons compared with the like period of 1937.

* * *

Bicyles—The bicycle-owning population of France increased in 1937 compared with 1936 by 527,000 bicycles, with a like increase in Treasury tax revenues. The Treasury receipts for bicycle licenses in 1937 totaled about 97,000,000 francs. The total number of bicycles in operation in France is now about 8,094,000.

* * *

Fertilizer Prices—The French Ministry of Agriculture has fixed the prices of nitrate fertilizers for the season ending June, 1939. The basic prices will be maintained on a monthly increase basis. This system was designed to spread deliveries throughout the year.

* * *

Fire Extinguisher—There has been invented in France a new type of fire-fighting bomb which it is claimed is an entirely new process for extinguishing fire in all forms. The new extinguisher is a kind of a bomb and is equipped with a match which is lighted by contact with the fire, or automatically at a temperature of 200 degrees Fahrenheit.

* * *

Family Grants—The constantly decreasing birth rate of France during the last 20 years has received considerable local attention. The population of the country has remained practically stationary. The most recent statistics indicate a decrease in the number of births of 210,000 between 1930 and 1937. One of the principal measures adopted to combat this trend has been the system of family allotments whereby wage earners receive additional income in the form of specified amounts according to the number of children supported. This system of family allotments is supplemented by many other measures of lesser importance, such as reduced railway fares, reduced taxes, and other concessions.

* * *

Electric Eqiupment—Among the new decree-laws recently published in France is one permitting the electrical industry to commence a new development program entailing the expenditure of about 3,000,000,000 francs. The principal problem in the industry is that of hydroelectrical power, which will soon be insufficient to meet all requirements. Present needs are for 19,000,000,000 kw.-hrs., and the production capacity is not more than 20,000,000,000 kw.-hrs., unless the disused thermic plants, with a poor efficiency, are again used. Hydroelectric consumption in France is estimated to be increasing by at least 1,000,000,000 kw.-hrs. annually. There are now two plants being improved to increase production.

* * *

French Oil—Imports into France of crude petroleum increased, while imports of refined products decreased during the first six months of 1938, as compared with the like period in 1937. Receipts of crude petroleum from overseas suppliers in the six months were 3,207,000 metric tons, against 3,109,000 tons; while receipts of refined petroleum products was recorded at 613,000 tons, compared with 784,000 tons for the first half of 1937.

* * *

Gasoline Pipe Line—Announcement has just been made that a 280-mile gasoline pipe line which will connect the Atlantic Coast with inland consuming centers of France will be constructed in the near future. This proposal, which has been under consideration for some time, has been approved by the so-called Committee on Fuels and will be made possible through money appropriated by the Government for a public works program. This particular project will cost about $4,125,000.

* * *

Crude Rubber—Current crude rubber stocks on hand in France amount to 5000 metric tons plus the moderate stocks held by the rubber companies which are estimated at less than half of the above warehouse or bonded stocks. Production of reclaimed rubber in France is estimated, on the basis of present monthly production, at 10,000 tons annually. Consumption of reclaimed rubber approximates 7500 tons, of which 7000 tons are produced in France. Rubber laboratories are conducting extensive experiments with synthetic rubber. In 1937 France imported 1,107,616 long tons of crude rubber.

Foreign Trade Is Substantially Off From 1937 Period

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Commerce Department said today Czechoslovakia was one of the few major customers of the United States to buy more American merchandise in August than in the same month last year.

The little republic, whose purchasing power may be affected seriously by the transfer of its highly industrialized Sudetenland to Germany, bought $1,923,000 worth of goods in this country in August, compared with $1,070,000 in the same month last year.

The Netherlands and Russia were other major customers to increase purchases.

Sales from Czechoslovakia to the United States slackened in August to $2,853,000, compared with $3,767,000 in August, 1937.

August exports this year and last year by geographic divisions and principal countries were:

	1937	1938
Total	$277,031,000	$230,621,000
North America	75,309,000	59,379,000
Canada	47,566,000	38,829,000
Mexico	9,094,000	4,136,000
South America	27,589,000	20,196,000
Europe	104,358,000	102,995,000
Belgium	7,950,000	4,972,000
France	10,713,000	8,381,000
Germany	11,095,000	10,270,000
Netherlands	6,692,000	8,073,000
United Kingdom	42,354,000	41,432,000
Russia	4,129,000	7,024,000
Italy	5,498,000	3,621,000
Asia	48,784,000	33,906,000
Philippines	6,824,000	6,606,000
China	7,445,000	4,219,000
Japan	24,638,000	12,697,000
Oceania	7,662,000	6,673,000
Africa	13,328,000	7,271,000
August imports were:		
Total	245,688,000	165,540,000
North America	55,880,000	45,228,000
Canada	33,161,000	23,334,000
Mexico	4,793,000	3,295,000
South America	32,803,000	20,701,000
Europe	67,906,000	49,366,000
Belgium	5,533,000	3,604,000
France	5,675,000	4,357,000
Germany	8,649,000	5,627,000
Netherlands	4,128,000	2,502,000
United Kingdom	15,902,000	10,143,000
Russia	3,990,000	4,693,000
Italy	3,476,000	2,824,000
Asia	79,919,000	42,719,000
Philippines	12,870,000	7,107,000
China	8,972,999	4,590,000
Japan	16,303,000	10,103,000
Oceania	3,015,000	1,675,000
Africa	6,145,000	5,851,000

Wages, Work Rise 3.8 P. C. in August Over Month of July

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly average earnings and average work week increased 3.8 per cent in August over July, and employment rose 0.7 per cent during the same period in 25 manufacturing industries, the National Industrial Conference Board reported.

Total man hours increased 4.4 per cent with the largest advance reported in the iron and steel industry, 21.9 per cent. Gains of more than 10 per cent were reported in the following industries: hosiery and knit goods, furniture, wool, and silk.

Employment gains were most marked in the wool, foundry, furniture, silk, hardware and small parts, hosiery and knit goods, newspaper printing and chemical industries.

However, compared with August, 1937, the month was still low, except for average hourly earnings which were only 0. 6per cent under. Employment was 26.1 per cent under, and total man hours and pay rolls were more than 33 per cent below.

Canadian Mineral Output Below 1937

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's mineral production in the first six months of 1938 was valued at $209,654,610 compared with $215,382,814 in the six months ended June 30, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Gains were recorded in the output of most of the base metals but lower prices for copper, lead and zinc, along with a lessened production of several important nonmetallic minerals, combined to reduce the total value of production 2.7 per cent.

Gold mining continued to expand and the increase in production from this industry, together with the remarkable advance in crude oil production in the Turner Valley field of Alberta tended greatly to offset the drop in value of some other products.

The value of production by groups was: Metals $157,124,764 against $164,211,056, a drop of 4.32 per cent; fuels, including coal, crude petroleum and natural gas $32,843,790 compared with $29,693,945, an increase of 10.6 per cent; nonmetallics, other than fuels, $8,941,968 against $10,263,265, down 13 per cent; structural materials, including clay products, cement, lime, stone and sand and gravel $10,744,088 compared with $11,214,548.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 19
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1

Rise in Gold Stocks Largest Since 1934

By the Associated Press

New York

Gold stock of the United States during September increased by more than $600,000,000, the largest monthly increase since February, 1934, when the gold stock was revalued at $35 an ounce, the New York Federal Reserve Bank reported in its monthly review.

At the end of September the nations gold stock was over $13,700,000,000, or between 55 and 60 per cent of the known world supply held by central banks and governments.

Fear of war abroad drove the gold here.

Corporate Financing Of $300,000,000 Soon 'If Market Is Right'

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—A Fall wave of new corporate financing that may lift public bond offerings this month to well over $300,000,000 "if the markets are right," was reported in sight today by security underwriting houses in Wall Street.

Last month, due to depressing of prices and financial sentiment by the European war scare, only $73,645,000 of new bonds were put on the market, excluding United States Treasury offerings. This compared with $216,473,000 in August and was the smallest since last January's $67,715,000.

If October offerings top $300,000,000, it will mark only the second month this year in which that figure has been exceeded. The other "better than $300,000,000 month" was June, when sale of $100,000,000 of United States Steel Corp. debentures helped swell the total.

Due probably this week, underwriters say, are offerings of $37,500,000 Virginia Electric & Power Co. first and refunding 30-year 3½s, and $42,000,000 of bonds of Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. Proceeds of both issues will be used to refund present securities with higher interest coupons, and repay bank loans.

Other corporate issues that may be put on sale this month include $80,000,000 Public Service of Northern Illinois and $55,000,000 Ohio Power bonds.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. is reported preparing a registration statement for $50,000,000 of new debentures.

An issue of $25,000,000 of Republic of Argentina loans may hit the market too, underwriters hear.

A little more distant issues include $69,000,000 Wisconsin Electric and $50,000,000 Public Service of Colorado bonds, along with several smaller industrial and utility issues.

Treasury Borrows Funds More Cheaply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury anounced the cost of borrowing short term money decreased this week.

On today's weekly sale, of $100,000,000 worth of 91-day bills, the average accepted bid was 99.992, equivalent to loaning the money to the Treasury at a rate of .032 per cent. A week ago the average price was 99.964, equivalent to .142 per cent.

Real Wages in Sweden Increase From 49 to 77 Per Cent Over 1913

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Real wages, or actual purchasing power, per hour of manual workers in Sweden in 1937 averaged 77 per cent above those in 1913, whereas real wages per day and per year increased 50 and 49 per cent, respectively, over the same period, according to data recently issued by the Swedish Social Board in Stockholm and printed in Sociala Meddelanden. If the calculation is restricted to industrial workers proper, the percentage increases for these classifications are 64, 39, and 42, respectively.

The average daily earnings amounted to 9.28 crowns (approximately $2.32) as against 8.96 (about $2.24) in 1936; for men, 10.48 crowns, for women, 6.08 crowns, and for young persons 3.93 crowns, and the average annual earnings for all workers (except those in seasonal employment) 2,604 crowns (as against 2,499 crowns in 1936); for men, 2,970 crowns, for women, 1,742 crowns, and for young persons 1,129 crowns.

The investigation also covers 124,865 salaried employees (66.3 per cent men and 33.7 per cent women) in 8,416 undertakings. In their case, the average annual earnings in 1937 amounted to 3,456 crowns (for men 4,111, and for women 2,171 crowns), representing an increase since 1936 of 2.4 per cent, and since 1913 of 79 per cent (for men 74 and for women 99 per cent).

Bank Loans Gain Slightly in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial ad agricultural loans of banks increased slightly in the week ended September 28.

Business loans increased $2,000,000 to a total of $3,891,000,000 in banks of 101 leading cities. Increases of $3,000,000 each were reported in the Richmond and St. Louis districts; $2,000,000 in the Dallas district and $1,000,000 each in the Atlanta and Kansas City districts, while a decrease of $2,000,000 was reported in New York City and a drop of $4,000,000 in the Chicago district.

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THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Statement of Condition, September 30, 1938

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$ 986,341,323.24
Bullion Abroad and In Transit		37,050,975.81
U. S. Government Obligations, direct and fully guaranteed		661,918,043.40
State and Municipal Securities		108,747,143.17
Other Bonds and Securities		174,451,571.41
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances		620,196,819.77
Banking Houses		34,865,058.10
Other Real Estate		6,835,051.92
Mortgages		11,297,190.31
Customers' Acceptance Liability		22,003,055.08
Other Assets		6,416,425.19
		$2,670,122,657.40

LIABILITIES

Capital Funds:		
Capital Stock	$100,270,000.00	
Surplus	100,270,000.00	
Undivided Profits	31,136,343.12	
		$ 231,676,343.12
Reserve for Contingencies		16,867,007.26
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, etc.		1,700,804.22
Deposits		2,376,974,193.01
Acceptances Outstanding		22,779,871.31
Liability as Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		12,169,784.94
Other Liabilities		7,954,653.54
		$2,670,122,657.40

United States Government and other securities carried at $134,108,067.90 are pledged to secure public and trust deposits and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3¾s '43-'40 June	105.15	105.15	105.15
4	3¾s '43-'41 Mch	107.9	107.6	107.9
14	3¼s '41	107.23	107.20	107.23
4	3¼s '45-'43	109.23	109.19	109.23
4	3¼s '46-'44	109.24	109.24	109.24
36	4s '54-'44	114.10	114.2	114.10
2	4¼s '47-'45	106.17	106.17	106.17
5	4¼s '47-'45 reg	106.17	106.17	106.17
1	3¾s '56-'46	113.1	113.1	113.1
2	3¾s '51-'48	104.30	104.30	104.30
26	3¼s '52-'49	108.20	108.20	108.20
130	2½s '53-'49	102	102	102
19	2½s '52-'50	102	101.30	102
3	2¾s '54-'51	103.18	103.18	103.18
45	3s '55-'51	106.23	106.20	106.23
29	2¾s '60-'55	104.6	104.3	104.6
3	2¾s '59-'56	102.30	102.30	102.30
7	2¾s '63-'58	102.13	102.11	102.13

Federal Farm Mortgage

26	3s '47-'42	106	105.26	106
1	3¼s '64-'44	106.24	106.24	106.24
10	3s '49-'44	108.12	108.12	108.12

Home Owners' Loan

34	2¾s '49-'39	102.20	102.17	102.20
5	2¼s '44-'42	104.5	104.2	104.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s '47	99	99	99
5	Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	101½	101¼	101¼
1	Alleghany 5s '44	66¾	66¾	66¾
22	Alleghany 5s '50 st	25⅞	25	25¾
4	Allied Strs 4½s '50	94	94	94
1	Allied Strs 4½s '51	94¼	94¼	94¼
25	Allis Chalm 4s '52	112½	112	112½
20	Alt Knox&No 5s	109	107	109
25	ACL cfi 4s 52	61	61	61
5	AC Line 5s 45	77	77	77
2	Atl&Dan 1st4s48	32½	32½	32½
10	B&O rfg 6s 95	19½	19	19⅜
19	B&O 1st 5s 48	45¼	44¾	45
14	B&O rfg 5s 95	18½	17⅝	18¼
38	B&O cv 4½s 60	14¾	14½	14⅝
13	B&O 4s 48	44⅛	44	44
10	B&O4sPLE&WV41	40	39⅞	40
4	B&O 5s SW 50	32⅞	32¾	32¾
3	Bell TPa 5s 60 C	128½	128	128
21	Beth Stl 4¼s 60	105½	105⅛	105⅛
89	Beth Stl 3¾s 66	99¼	99	99
35	Beth Stl 3½s 52	95¼	95	95
12	Bost&Me 5s 67	25¾	24½	25
2	Bost&Me 5s 55	27	27	27
7	Bkly City RR 5s 41	50	50	50
11	Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	106	106	106
43	Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	66	64⅜	64¾
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	103	103	103
3	Bkly U Gas 5s 45	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Bkly U Gas 5s 50	72¼	72¼	72¼
1	Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	94¾	94¾	94¾
2	Bush Term 5s 55	44	44	44
35	Can Sou 5s '62	90	89	90
3	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	113¼	113¼	113¼
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113½	113½	113½
6	Can Nor 6½s '46	122¼	122¼	122¼
13	Can Pac 5s '54	97⅛	97	97⅛
9	Can Pac 4½s '46	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
14	Can Pac 4s perp	81	80⅝	81
2	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	86¼	86	86
4	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	Cen Pac 5s '60	54¾	54¾	54¾
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	71½	71½	71½
1	Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	23	23	23
5	Certain-td 5½s '48	82⅛	81¾	81¾
1	Champ P&F 3¾s '55	98¼	98	98
5	C & Ohio cn 5s '39 reg	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	C & O 3½s '96 D	94½	94½	94½
4	CB&Q 4½s '77	86⅜	86	86
43	CB&Q gen 4s '58	95	94	95
13	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
1	CB&Q 3¼s Ill '49	95½	95½	95½
5	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49 reg	92½	92½	92½
1	Cht & E Ill 5s '51	13	13	13
4	Chic Gt West 4s '59	19½	19	19½
5	Chi I & L 5s '66	4¾	4¾	4¾
16	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9⅞	9¼	9¼
17	CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	3	2⅞	3
10	CM&SP 4½s '89C	23	22⅝	22⅞
8	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5¼	5	5¼
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	7¾	7¾	7¾
4	CRI&P 4½s '52A	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3¾	3¾	3¾
3	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6½	6½	6½
1	Ch Un Sta 4s '44	104½	104½	104½
3	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104¾	104¾	104¾
8	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89¾	89¾	89¾
20	Childs Co 5s '43	74	73½	74
1	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1	CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	CCC&StL 4½s '77	57¾	56¼	57¼
21	ClevUnTerm5½s '72	81¾	80	81¾
13	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	75¾	75	75½
3	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	71¾	71½	71½
2	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	95¼	95	95
15	Colmbia G 5s 1961	93	92¾	92¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
13	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	109	108¾	108¾
126	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	102¼	101¾	102¼
3	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	102¾	102¾	102¾
19	Comwith Ed 3½s '58	105⅝	105	105¼
24	Comwith Ed 4s '81	108½	108¼	108½
31	ComwithEd cv 3½s'58	108⅛	108	108
262	ComwithEdcv3½s'58n	108⅜	107¾	108⅜
43	Con Edis 3½s '48	105⅛	105	105⅜
3	Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
65	Con Edis 3½s '58	103⅛	102⅞	103
1	Con Edis 3½s '56	104	104	104
4	Con Oil 3½s '51	103⅞	103¾	103¾
3	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	47	45½	47
13	Consum Pow 3½s '70	106⅛	106	106⅛
2	Container Cor 6s '46	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Container 5s '43	95	95	95
5	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	33½	33¼	33½
2	Cuba RR 7½s '46	43	43	43
2	Cuba RR 5s '52	39	39	39
2	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107½	107½	107½
14	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	54¾	54	54¾
4	Del P&L 4¼s '69	103	103	103
3	D G & E 5s '51	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2	D & R G 4s '36	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
17	D&RG West 5s '78	10⅛	10	10
21	Det Ed 4s '65	111	110¾	111
5	Det T Tun 4½s '61	97	97	97
5	Dul Masabe&I 3½s'62	103¼	103¼	103¼
7	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110	109¾	110
10	ElectAutoLite4s'52	107⅞	107	107⅞
11	Erie rfg 5s '67	13½	13½	13½
4	Erie rfg 5s '75	13¼	13	13¼
3	Erie gen lien 4s '96	20¾	20¾	20¾
4	Erie cv 4s '53 A	15	14¼	15
4	Erie cv 4s '53B	15	15	15
1	FairbksMorse4s'56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Fed L&T 6s '42	100¼	100¼	100¼
6	Fed Lt & T 5s '42	97¾	97¾	97¾
11	Fed Lt&T 5s'42 st	98	97¾	98
6	Fla E Cst 5s '74	7½	7½	7½
1	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	58	58	58
4	Gen Cable 5½s '47	100	100	100
30	Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	105½	105½	105½
2	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	59	59	59
5	Goodrich 4¼s'56	97¼	97¼	97¼
3	Goodrich 4s 45	98½	98½	98½
16	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
7	Gt Nor 5s'73	84	84	84
8	Gt Nor 4½s'76D	77¼	77	77¼
12	Gt Nor1st4¼s'61	99¾	99¾	99¾
33	Gt Nor 4s'46G	91¼	90½	90½
2	Gt Nor 3s'46H	83	83	83
5	Gt Nor 3¾s'67	69¼	68¼	69¼
10	Gt Nor 3½s'61	106	106	106
13	Gt Nor 3s'61	103	102¾	103
1	Gt Nor 3s'61 st	70¼	70	70
2	Hous O&T'ex 5½s'60	102	102	102
27	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	32	30	32
6	Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	49⅞	49⅛	49⅛
11	Hud&Man inc5s'57	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛
2	Ill Cen 4s 53	45	45	45
11	Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	50	49¾	50
61	Ill Cen 4s'66	41	40¼	40¾
23	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	46¼	45⅝	46¼
4	IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	43	43	43
1	Inland Stl 3¾s'61	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Interb R Tr 7s'32	55	55	55
10	Interz R Tr 6s'32	31¾	31	31
23	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	57¼	56¼	57
6	Interlake Iron 4s'47	86	86	86
1	Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	3¾	3¾	3¾
17	Int Gt Nor 1st6s'52	14¼	13	14¼
10	Int Gt Nor5s'56 B	13⅞	13	13
1	Int Gt Nor5s'56C	1 3	13	13
1	Int Hydro Sl 6s'44	76¾	76½	76¾
12	Int MerMar 6s'41	50	50	50
6	Int Paper 6s'55	87½	87	87
7	IntRyCA 5½s'77	85½	85½	85½
25	Int T&T cv 4½s'39	100⅛	100	100⅛
13	Int T&T 4½s'52	71⅜	70¼	70½
16	Int T&T 5s '55	74	73	73
5	JamesF&Clea 4s '39	56¾	56¾	56¾
3	KCFS&Mem 4s '36	26½	26½	26½
8	KC Ft Scott 6s'50	68	68	68
4	KC Term 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
1	Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	102½	102½	102½
1	Lac Gas 5½s'53	54¾	54¾	54¾
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20	20	20
1	Leh Val cv 4½s 2003	18½	18	18
24	Leh Val 4s 2003	17¼	17	17¼
1	Lex & E 5s '65	110	110	110
22	Loews 3½s'46	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	80	80	80
2	Long Is unit 4s '49	80	80	80
9	Louisv & Ark 5s '69	80½	80	80½
1	Lou&N 5s 2003B	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
1	Louis&N un 4s '40	100	99⅞	100
2	Louis &N 3¾s 2003	76½	76½	76½
1	FairbksMorse4s'56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Fed L&T 6s '42	100¼	100¼	100¼
6	Fed Lt & T 5s '42	97¾	97¾	97¾
11	Fed Lt&T 5s'42 st	98	97¾	98
6	Fla E Cst 5s '74	7½	7½	7½
1	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	58	58	58
4	Gen Cable 5½s '47	100	100	100
30	Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	105½	105½	105½
2	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	59	59	59
5	Goodrich 4¼s'56	97¼	97¼	97¼
3	Goodrich 4s 45	98½	98½	98½
16	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
7	Gt Nor 5s'73	84	84	84
8	Gt Nor 4½s'76D	77¼	77	77¼
12	Gt Nor1st4¼s'61	99¾	99¾	99¾
33	Gt Nor 4s'46G	91¼	90½	90½
2	Gt Nor 3s'46H	83	83	83
5	Gt Nor 3¾s'67	69¼	68¼	69¼
10	Gt Nor 3½s'61	106	106	106
13	Gt Nor 3s'61	103	102¾	103
1	Gt Nor 3s'61 st	70¼	70	70
2	Hous O&T'ex 5½s'60	102	102	102
27	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	32	30	32
6	Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	49⅞	49⅛	49⅛
11	Hud&Man inc5s'57	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛
2	Ill Cen 4s 53	45	45	45
11	Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	50	49¾	50
61	Ill Cen 4s'66	41	40¼	40¾
23	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	46¼	45⅝	46¼
4	IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	43	43	43
1	Inland Stl 3¾s'61	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Interb R Tr 7s'32	55	55	55
10	Interz R Tr 6s'32	31¾	31	31
23	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	57¼	56¼	57
6	Interlake Iron 4s'47	86	86	86
1	Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	3¾	3¾	3¾
17	Int Gt Nor 1st6s'52	14¼	13	14¼
10	Int Gt Nor5s'56 B	13⅞	13	13
1	Int Gt Nor5s'56C	1 3	13	13
1	Int Hydro Sl 6s'44	76¾	76½	76¾
12	Int MerMar 6s'41	50	50	50
6	Int Paper 6s'55	87½	87	87
7	IntRyCA 5½s'77	85½	85½	85½
25	Int T&T cv 4½s'39	100⅛	100	100⅛
13	Int T&T 4½s'52	71⅜	70¼	70½
16	Int T&T 5s '55	74	73	73
5	JamesF&Clea 4s '39	56¾	56¾	56¾
3	KCFS&Mem 4s '36	26½	26½	26½
8	KC Ft Scott 6s'50	68	68	68
4	KC Term 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
1	Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	102½	102½	102½
1	Lac Gas 5½s'53	54¾	54¾	54¾
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20	20	20
1	Leh Val cv 4½s 2003	18½	18	18
24	Leh Val 4s 2003	17¼	17	17¼
1	Lex & E 5s '65	110	110	110
22	Loews 3½s'46	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	80	80	80
2	Long Is unit 4s '49	80	80	80
9	Louisv & Ark 5s '69	80½	80	80½
1	Lou&N 5s 2003B	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
1	Louis&N un 4s '40	100	99⅞	100
2	Louis &N 3¾s 2003	76½	76½	76½
1	L&N Pad & M 4s '46	98¼	98	98¼
2	Lou Gas & El 5½s 66	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Manat Sug 4s 57	30¾	30½	30¾
2	Manhat Ry 4s 90	29½	29	29
1	Manhat Ry 4s90ct	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
1	McCrory Stra 5s 51	106½	106½	106½
17	McKes&Rob 5½s50	103¼	103¼	103¼
33	Mead Corp 6s 45 A	104½	104⅜	104½
2	Midland RRNJ 5s 40	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1	MilElRy&L 5s 61B	103¼	103¼	103¼
5	M&StL 4s 49	2½	2½	2½
10	MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	65	65	65
1	MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	6½	6½	6½
1	MSPSSM cn 4s 38	6½	6½	6½
3	M-K-T-Tex 5s 62A	40	40	40
10	M-K-Tex 1st4s 90	53½	53½	53½
1	Mo Pac 5½s 49	37¾	37¾	37¾
5	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	18½	18½	18½
3	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	18½	18½	18½
5	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	18¼	18¼	18¼
5	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	18¼	18¼	18½
3	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	5⅜	5	5⅜
20	Mob&O Mong 5s47	20	20	20
31	Mob & Ohio 5s'38	28¾	28	28¾
48	Mob & O 4½s'77	24¾	24	24⅞
6	MonWPaPub Sv4½s60	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
25	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	96	95½	96
5	Mor&Essex3½s2000	53½	53	53
3	Mount St T&T 3¼s 68	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Nassau El 4s 51	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
16	Nat Dairy 3s '51 ww	103½	103½	103½
5	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '48	1 05⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5	Nt Ry Mex 4½s '57 asd	3	3⅜	3⅜
1	Natl Steel 4s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	New Eng T & T 5s '52	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
1	N Eng T&T 4½s '61 B	123	123	123
8	N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	99½	99½	99½
2	N O Pu Sv 5s '55 B	99½	99½	99½
3	N O Tex & M 5½s'54	30	30	30
1	N O Tex & M 5s '54 B	28½	28½	28½
1	N O Tex & M 5s '56 C	27¾	27¾	27¾
5	NY&Qns E&P 3½s'85	108¾	108¾	108¾
8	NYC rfg 5s 2013	60⅞	59⅝	60⅞
22	NYC 4½s 2013 A	55½	55	55½
5	NYC cn 4s '98	65½	65½	65½
9	NYC 3¾s '48	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
10	NYC 3½s '52	66	66	66
14	NYC&HRR 4½s 2013	55¾	55	55
50	NY Chi & St L 6s '38	58	53	57⅞
37	NY Chi & St L5½s'74A	42	38	42
119	NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	38	35	37¾
5	NY Conn 4½s '53	101⅛	101½	102½
1	NY Dock 5s'47	47	47	47
17	NY Edis 3¼s'65	106½	106	106½
1	NYNH&H cv 6s'48	15	15	15
1	NYNH&H cit 6s'40	22½	22½	22½
5	NY S&W rfg 5s'37	9½	9½	9½
9	NY Tel 4½s'39	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	NY Trap R 6s'46 st	72	72	72
1	Norf Sou 5s'61 A	12	12	12
5	Norf & W 4s'96	117¾	117	117¾
6	Nor Am Co 5s'61	106	105⅞	106
2	Nor Am Ed 5s'57 A	103½	103	103½
25	Nor Pac 6s 2047	69¼	68⅞	69¼
1	Nor Pac 4s '97	83½	83½	83½
1	Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	76	76	76
11	Nor Pac 3s 2047	51	50½	51
12	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	104¾	104⅝	104⅞
29	Ohio Ed 4s '67	104¾	104⅜	104⅝
5	Ohio Ed 4s '65	105	104⅝	104¾
4	Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	99¾	99½	99½
17	Okla G&E 4s '46	102	101⅞	102
5	Ot Pw N Fall 5s '43	113½	113½	113½
14	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
13	Otis Steel 4½s '52	73½	72⅞	73½
5	Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Pac G&E 3¾s'61	106½	106½	106½
3	Pac Gas&El 4s'64	110	109⅞	110
7	Pahandle EPL 4s'52	103⅜	103½	103½
1	Pa El & Pow 4s'55A	105	105	105
1	Virginian 3s'66	104½	104¼	104½
1	Wabash rfg 5½s'75	10	10	10
2	Wabash 2d 5s'39	23	22	22
10	Wabash 5s'76B	10	10	10
2	Walker H,4¼s'45	108½	108½	108½
8	Warner Bros 6s'39	104⅛	103¾	103¾
8	Westch Ltg 5s'67	104½	103⅝	103⅝
2	West Pen P 3½s'66	109½	109½	109½
15	WestnMd 5½s'77A	84½	84½	84½
12	Westn Md 4s'52	84	83	84
2	Westn Pac 5s'46 asd	21¼	21	21
6	Western Un 5s'50	21	21	21
6	Western Un 4½s'60	71½	70¾	70¾
2	Western Un 4½s'50	67⅞	67⅜	67⅜
1	Wh & LE 4s '49	106	106	106
1	Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	90	90	90
5	Wis Cen 4s '49	87¼	87¼	87¼
15	Youngst S&T 4s '61	101¼	101¼	101⅞

Foreign Bonds

3	AbitibiP&Ps5s'53	62½	62½	62½
1	Agr M Bk 6s '47	25	25	25
1	Agr M Bk 6s '48	25½	25½	25½
1	Akershus 4s'68	96	96	96
1	Alp Mont Stl 7s'55	32	32	32
2	Antioquia 7s'45A	9	8¾	9
1	Ant oquia 7s'45 B	8¾	8¾	8¾
3	Antioquia 7s'45 C	9	9	9
2	Antwerp 5s'58	95	95	95
11	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	81	81	81
7	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	81¼	81¼	81¼
10	Argentine 4½s '71	89⅝	89¼	89¼
8	Australia 5s '55	104¾	104¼	104¼
5	Australia 5s'57	104⅜	104½	104½
55	Australia 4½s'56	101⅞	101½	101½
	Belgium 7s'55	111	111	111
5	Berl City El 6½s'51	27	27	27
4	Brazil 8s'41	13⅜	14⅞	15⅜
1	Brazil 6½s'26-57	12⅞	11⅝	11⅜
1	Brazil 6½s'27-57	12	12	12
1	Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1	Brisbane 5s'57	97	97	97
1	Brisbane 5s'58	97	97	97
2	Budapest 6s'62	14	13½	14
19	BuenA4½s4¾s'77	58¼	57½	57⅝
11	BuenA4¾s4¾sApr'76	59¾	59¾	59¾
1	Canada 5s'52	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
3	Canada 4s'60	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
11	Canada 4s '67	98¾	98⅝	32¾
6	Canada 2½s'45	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
10	Carlsbad 8s'54	22	22	22
1	ChileMtBk6¼s'61	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	16	16	16
1	Chile 6s '57	18	17⅞	18
3	Chile 6s '60	18	18	18
1	Ch le 6s '61 Jan	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
5	Chile 6s '61 Feb	18	18	18
5	Chile 6s '61 Sept	18	18	18
3	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	18½	18½	18½
14	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	18¼	18¼	18¼
11	Copenhag 5s '52	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
1	Cordoba City 7s '57ast	56	56	56
5	Cuba 5½s'45	67	67	67
1	Cuba 4½s'77	56½	56½	56½
6	Denmark 5s '42	104¾	104¾	104¾
17	Denmark 5½s'55	101¼	101	101¼
5	Denmark 4½s'62	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
5	Dom 2nd 5½s'89ext	60	60	60
1	Fiat 7s'46	101	101	101
1	French 7½s'41	106	106	106
16	GerCAgBk6s'60 Oct	31	31	31
6	GerCAg Loan6½s'58	27	27	27
16	GerGov 5½s'65	28½	28½	25½
24	Ger Govt 7s '49	38⅜	37½	37⅜
1	GtCon6IPJap 7s	70	70	70
1	Hung Munic 7s '46	14	14	14
9	Ital Pub Util 7s'52	60	60	60
15	Italy 7s 1951	79⅝	79	79
5	Japan 6½s'54	77	76	77
2	Japan 5½s'65	58	58	58
6	Leipzig 7s '47	21	21	21
4	Lombard El 7s '52	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
1	L Aus HE P6½s'44	23	23	23
12	Milan City 6½s'52	63½	63	63
102	N Sou Wales 5s '57	102	102	102
7	Nord Ry 6½s'50	98	98	98
1	Norway 6s '44	107	107	107
5	Norway 4½s'58	105½	105½	105½
22	Norway 4½s'65	104⅝	104	104½
3	Norway 4s'63	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Nor Mun Bk 5s '70	102¾	103	102¾
1	Orient Dev 6s '53	54¼	54¼	54¼
7	Orient Dev 5½s'58	49¾	49¾	49¾
4	Oslo City 4½s'55	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Panama 5½s'53	98	97	98
2	Panama 5½s'63A st asd	97	97	97
2	Par-Ori RR 5½s'68	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
2	Peru 7s '59

Reinstatement of Expelled UAW Officers Recommended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 — The struggle for control of the youngest and most obstreperous CIO organization took an expected turn today as the arbitration committee in the United Automobile Workers Union recommended full reinstatement of four expelled officers.

These are the same four vice-presidents whom Homer Martin, head of the big union, expelled two months ago. The UAW contains 400,000 members, who were signed up in a spectacular four-year growth involving strikes, sit-downs, and picketing in a hitherto non-union field, until the group now represents the next to the largest unit in the whole CIO movement, coming only after the Lewis United Mine Workers itself.

Events today have been so devised as to save the face of President Martin, supposed to draw a $15,000 salary but the act represents a repudiation of his policy, and means a closer connection between the truculent young union and the CIO parent under John L. Lewis.

The reinstatement recommendation was made by an arbitration committee composed of Philip Murray, a suave, Scottish-born coal miner, who is now a CIO Vice-Chairman, and Sidney Hillman, head of the Clothing Workers Union, conceded to be an able negotiator in the union movement. By advance agreement achieved recently in hectic negotiations in Detroit, in which Mr. Martin lost control of his executive board, Mr. Martin and the expelled officers agreed to accept the recommendation of the Murray-Hillman committee whatever it should be.

It was generally accepted, however, that the expelled officers would be reinstated. They are:

Richard T. Frankensteen, Wyndham Mortimer, and Ed Hall, Vice-Presidents, and George F. Addes, Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Martin charged them with "Communism"; and the expelled group made counter-charges against Mr. Martin of the same character because of his friendship with Jay Lovestone, a former Secretary of the American Communist Party, who now belongs to a dissident leftist group.

Herlands to Press Probe Of Kings County Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Investigation of charges of alleged corruption in the office of William F. X. Geoghan, Kings County District Attorney, widened today with indications that William B. Herlands, Commissioner of Investigation, would ask Governor Herbert H. Lehman to name a special prosecutor to replace Mr. Geoghan.

Declaring that nothing Mr. Geoghan could do would prevent him from completing the investigation, Mr. Herlands announced he would continue the inquiry until he had discovered whether or not there was truth in the charge that members of the Geoghan Staff had received bribes to throw out criminal proceedings.

Mr. Herlands refused yesterday to turn over evidence in the case to Mr. Geoghan, who is now conducting his own Grand Jury investigation into charges of official connivance with Brooklyn's notorious fur racket. Although Mr. Herlands turned aside all queries with, "I have no comment to make," the thought in legal quarters here is that he fears the Kings County district attorney might use any evidence he has to "whitewash" any Brooklyn politicians, policemen or officials against whom charges might be made.

What Will Geoghan Do?

Speculation is now widespread with regard to whether Mr. Geoghan will seek to have Mr. Herlands cited for contempt of court in refusing to relinquish the evidence which more than half a year's secret and undercover investigation has gathered. Some observers doubt this possibility, saying that Mr. Geoghan has no desire to have Mr. Herlands arise in court and explain just why he refused to hand the evidence over to the Kings County District Attorney's Office.

Meanwhile, Mr. Herlands has reiterated previous statements that he will gladly turn over to the proper Grand Jury every shred of evidence he has in the case.

Developments yesterday saw Judge William O'Dwyer, of the Kings County Court, hold Isidore Juffe in contempt for again refusing on advice of counsel to answer Mr. Geoghan's questions as to just which member or members of his staff are alleged to have accepted bribes from Mr. Juffe for throwing out cases against him.

Mr. Juffe, who is under indictment charged with having swindled various Brooklyn fur merchants on false claims, has declared that on several occasions similar charges against him were thrown out by the District Attorney's office after bribes were paid.

Started by Juffe

It was the Juffe allegation, combined with the report of the Citizens' Committee on the Control of Crime in New York, that there were "grave irregularities" in the administration of justice in Kings County, that led Mayor La Guardia to put the Department of Investigation upon the case. It is known, however, that Mr. Herlands' investigation has been proceeding quietly since the early part of this year.

The opinion is freely voiced that the present inquiry has all the earmarks of developing into one of equal size and importance to that conducted by Samuel Seabury into the administration of the Magistrates' Courts.

The Seabury inquiries, it will be recalled, were followed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman superseding William C. Dodge, District Attorney of New York County, in the rackets investigation and the naming of Thomas E. Dewey to prosecute the case. Indications today are that Brooklyn is ready for a special prosecutor of the Dewey pattern.

If a special prosecutor is appointed to supersede Mr. Geoghan, it will not be the first time Governor Lehman has acted in connection with prosecutions in Brooklyn. On two previous ocasions, one of them involving the Drukman Murder Case, Mr. Geoghan has been temporarily replaced on an order from the Governor.

Housing Project on Ballot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Voters, not the City Council, will decide whether or not Portland will establish a housing authority and enter into the construction of housing projects with Federal aid.

The Council recently voted 3 to 2 against a petition urging the housing project and authorizing the Mayor to appoint a housing authority "because of the existence of unsafe, or insanitary housing in the city.'"

Previously the Council had referred the proposal to the people but held hearings on the petition presented by a representative group of voters. However, the result was the same in both cases and final decision will rest with Portland's voters.

A special tax measure to provide Multnomah County with more funds to meet mounting costs of pensions and relief apparently will also be on the November ballot. For budget estimates will require a levy exceeding constitutional limitations—possible only through public vote—to meet the demands.

Estimated in the budget were: Old-age pensions, $2,901,780; aid to dependent children, $706,836; blind assistance, $78,435; and direct relief, $2,603,639; or a total of $6,290,690. Other requirements bring the estimates to $6,911,877.40 with the Federal Government to furnish $1,725,719.50; the State $2,562,111.82; and the County, $2,624,046.08.

Jury Investigation Of Earle Authorized

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Pennsylvania Supreme Court authorized Oct. 3 a grand jury investigation of campaign charges against Gov. George H. Earle and 13 Democratic associates, but declined to interfere with a similar legislative inquiry already under way.

The Court declared unconstitutional two laws giving the Legislature precedence over a Dauphin County grand jury in the inquiry and upheld a lower court order disqualifying the Attorney General to conduct the grand jury investigation.

The legislative inquiry was started with the high court's permission. In today's order the Court said it desired to prevent any "unseemly contest" that might arise between the judicial and legislative bodies.

In disqualifying Attorney General Guy K. Bard, the Court left it up to Judge Paul N. Schaeffer, specially appointed, to determine whether District Attorney Carl B. Shelley could supervise the grand jury inquiry, calling to his attention charges of "politics" made by Governor Earle.

Gale Strikes Britain

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Wind reaching 93 miles an hour in some sections lashed the British Isles and caused six fatalities during the night.

A large tree crushed a South London double-decker bus and killed three. The other fatalities were in rural accidents. The wind snapped telephone and telegraph wires, wrecked small houses, and drove ashore many light craft.

Grandmas Refuse To Rest on Shelf

CHICAGO (AP)—The National Grandmothers Club in its first annual convention selected the first Sunday in October—that was Oct. 2—as "Grandmother's Day."

Mrs. John Wesley Gray of Chicago, grandmother of two, prominent clubwoman and "Grandma Secretary" of the Club, in explaining the objective said:

"The idea of honoring grandmother with her special day is not just to do homage to the dear sweet soul sitting in a chimney corner, but to make the world recognize grandmothers as a social force out to dispel the idea that grandmotherhood puts a woman on the shelf."

California Relief Cost Put Largely on State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—General recognition by 13 state-wide organizations interested in adjusting relief costs, that the State Government must assume a greater portion of such costs, has been reported to the County Board of Supervisors by Deputy County Counsel H. W. Kennedy.

Authorized by the Supervisors to attend meetings of the Co-ordination Committee on Relief, composed of representatives of the 13 organizations, the counsel announced appointment of a general committee to work out a program for presentation at the next session of the State Legislature, January, 1939.

For Children of Other Days and Other Ways

Delegates to Doll Convention
Held under auspices of Goodwill Industries, San Diego, Calif.

Prison Congress Told Plan for Use Of Convict Labor

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 4 (AP)—A plan for use of prison labor, involving granting of Federal aid to states to provide working capital for new industries, was recommended to the American Prison Congress today by A. H. Conner, Washington, Associate Commissioner, Federal Prison Industries, Inc.

The plan contemplates congressional action authorizing loans to states large enough to furnish their own market for the products, and creation of a co-operative association of states which are too small to operate upon a state basis by themselves.

Federal loans would be used for working capital and establishment of new industries or rehabilitation of existing industries.

Association of States

Mr. Conner proposed that the co-operative association of smaller states be given power to allocate industries to member states, control production, purchase surplus products upon a cost basis, and sell such products at current market rates to member states and their tax-supported institutions, municipalities, or agencies.

Profits of the Association would be used to establish reasonable reserves and amortize Federal loans, the balance to be distributed to member states in proportion to their purchases.

Lack of future planning in American penal institutions and making prison administrative boards and officials into "political footballs" was decried by Maj. Rice M. Youell of Richmond, Va., President of the American Prison Association, as factors contributing to unsuccessful penal programs.

Major Youell, Superintendent of the penitentiary at Richmond, said, "I am convinced the main reason why our programs have not been more successful is because administrative boards and officials have been used for political footballs. These officials should be carefully selected for efficiency on merit, and then maintained in office so long as they properly perform the tasks of their respective offices. This must be done if there is to be any continuity to our program."

Lack of Planning

He said that too often there has been a lack of planning; that "in the past our penal institutions and programs have been like Topsy—they just growed up."

A trained personnel, he said, and the obtaining of such a personnel is another great task facing administrators of prisons. Advocating courses in training for prison personnel, Major Youell also said it is his belief there are many unqualified persons holding positions in prison today.

Solution of the problem of crime and criminals, he asserted, is the responsibility of every citizen and not just the responsibility of those engaged in prison work.

Church Members Continue to Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—The Christian Herald in its annual report Oct. 2 said church membership in the United States had continued to increase and had set a new high mark in 1937 with a total gain of 754,136 members 13 years of age or over.

The publication listed the total membership of all religious bodies in the country as 63,848,094.

"The ratio of church membership to total population has shown a steady and remarkable increase," said Dr. Herman Carl Weber, editor of the Year Book of American Churches, "rising from 19.9 per cent in 1880 to 39.8 per cent in 1920, and 49.9 per cent in 1937 for persons 13 years of age or over."

Dr. Weber said Baptist groups, collectively, were still the largest Protestant denomination, with total membership of 10,332,005, followed by the Methodists with 9,109,359.

He said the Roman Catholic Church remained the largest single religious denomination with 31,530,275 adult members.

Youths Put to Work

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Youth Administration announced Oct. 3 that its Junior Employment division placed 128,732 youths in private industry between March, 1936, and Sept. 1, 1938.

National Doll Show Events Open With Week at San Diego

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The Goodwill Industries' Third Annual Doll Show is being held here Oct. 3 to 8, simultaneously with exhibits in nearly a hundred other American cities.

Olin W. Gillespie, national chairman of the annual Goodwill Industries' Doll Shows, said that the plan of exhibiting dolls of many generations and nations has been received enthusiastically across the United States.

"The idea, which was started at the 1936 California-Pacific International Exposition, has been adopted by nearly a hundred branches of the Goodwill Industries, "Mr. Gillespie said. "In many cities, the doll shows will be social events with women of our auxiliaries acting as hostesses."

In Washington last year, a number of famous people including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt visited the doll show and purchased a doll. In Denver, the doll exhibition led to the establishment of a doll hospital in which were repaired during the year upwards of 3,000 dolls. Other cities which sponsored successful doll weeks include Minneapolis, Minn., Roanoke, Va., Gary, Ind., and Long Beach, Calif.

In San Diego, where the plan was originated, the Doll Show will be held on the second floor of the Goodwill Industries Building, cases of clothing, hats and other renovated garments being shoved back to permit Mr. Gillespie to display 600 dolls of all periods and countries.

Some of the dolls were received in the Goodwill's opportunity bags, owner unknown. Mr. Gillespie recalled that the idea of a national doll show first occurred to him when he discovered a very old doll in the bottom of one of the bags. People stuffed dolls in the bags, and Mr. Gillespie after retrieving some of them, started a collection. That was in the summer of 1936 when the Exposition here was drawing to a close.

"I went to the Exposition one day," said he, "and talked with the director of special events. I told him it was too bad that the Exposition was closing, because I had some dolls that would make a good display. He arranged for a showing in the Press Building.

"I sent out a call for owners of dolls to assist in putting on the show; and when we opened, there were several hundreds on view. Although originally slated to continue a week, it was kept open to the end of the Exposition."

In October, 1936, Mr. Gillespie held a show at the Goodwill Industries. The success spread, and in 1937 other cities followed suit. This year the shows will truly be national in scope.

The dolls to be displayed here range from the sophisticated young lady of 1938 to a 125-year-old English wax doll with coiffure of its period. There will be large dolls small dolls, miniature dolls, Uncle Sam dolls, Spanish dolls, vanity dolls, admiring their rosy cheeks in tiny mirrors, Rebecca and Joseph in ancient costumes, and Salvation Army lassies.

Markets Put Before Benefits By Wheat and Cotton Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—Dissatisfaction among Texas cotton farmers with existing crop control methods and steadily diminishing farm income is making itself felt throughout the State's cotton and wheat producing regions. Farmers who for five years have accepted the Federal crop adjustment program as the solution of their problem, are expressing disappointment over failure of Government agencies to bring the prices of cotton and wheat to promised parity levels.

A loss of nearly 50 per cent in foreign cotton outlets for Texas cotton in the past three years, a price of 8 cents and below for a crop fully 2,000,000 bales under last season's 5,150,000 bales, a shrinkage in market value of approximately $100,000,000, are insufficiently offset by Federal adjustment checks amounting roughly to $35,000,000, many farmers declare.

Mass meetings of dissatisfied cotton and wheat growers from Central Texas to the Panhandle are taking place almost weekly in a belated effort to restore lost markets abroad. The Domestic Allotment Plan is the theme at most of these meetings, coupled with a demand usually expressed in formal resolutions that the present AAA crop control program be abolished. In this movement the Texas Commissioner of Agriculture, J. E. McDonald, has taken the lead and has developed unexpected farmer support.

Price Loss

From present indications, Texas cotton and wheat farmers will not agree to crop control policies next season because of the heavy losses which they have suffered. Farm price of wheat of 57 cents a bushel is more than 40 cents below parity price which farmers expected this season. Wheat planting is now under way on a large scale in the Texas Panhandle, where probably 3,000,000 acres will be sown to hard winter wheat. Recent rains have made soil conditions almost perfect and rapid germination is expected before frost. There seems to be little disposition of farmers to comply with acreage quotas for wheat at present. A similar attitude by cotton farmers is apparent in the Texas cotton belt.

Chief complaint of cotton growers is that there is too much "red tape" to the cotton program, too many slips of improper grading of the bales and consequent withholding of checks to farmers. Much of last season's South Plains cotton crop (largest in Texas history) is in process of Federal adjustment as to loans which the Government advanced on the cotton in order to give growers the difference between the street price of 9 cents a pound and 12 cents, which farm leaders demanded and got Congress to grant.

Control Protest

In the principal Texas cotton producing regions the warehouses are filled with last season's cotton for which there has been almost no sale because of a tendency by foreign mills to use foreign cotton instead of American. As result, this season's cotton bales are being dumped in cotton yards, where they are exposed to rain damage. Fortunately so far this fall there has been no appreciable rain.

So serious has the Texas farmer revolt against crop control become that Secretary Henry A. Wallace visits Texas, in an effort to convince growers that cotton and wheat adjustment programs are necessary to their welfare, speaking at Fort Worth under auspices of the Texas Agricultural Association, a branch of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Will U. S. Lead Disarmament?

(Continued from Page 1)

Chancellor in his message to the President as well from information which reached the President from our American envoys abroad the conclusion seemed inescapable that negotiations had ceased and that Germany was prepared to move in accordance with the terms of her communication to the other powers.

Moral Force of Opinion

"Believing, as this Government does, in the moral force of public opinion, the President, early in the afternoon of Sept. 27, sent urgent instructions to our representatives throughout the world, to express the opinion of this Government to the governments to which they were accredited, that the situation in Europe was so critical and the consequences of war would be so disastrous that no step should be overlooked or omitted that might possibly contribute to the maintenance of peace.

It was made clear in every instance that this suggestion on our part did not in any way imply any opinion as to the merits of the dispute.

"Many of the American republics had already spontaneously taken action in this sense as soon as they had learned of the President's original appeal to the European powers. And no development of recent times has been more significant than the solidarity of the American nations in their plea for peace.

Appreciation Expressed

All comments, without exception which the President addressed, expressed their appreciation of the action taken, and in many instances took similar steps. Many others were preparing to do so when changing circumstances made such a step unnecessary.

"Simultaneously, early in the afternoon of Sept. 27, the President sent through the American Ambassador in Rome a personal and confidential appeal to the chief of the Italian Government, informing him of the action which he had already taken in the interest of peace, and asking whether Signor Mussolini would not also extend his help in the continuation of efforts to arrive at an agreement upon the questions at issue by negotiation or by other pacific means rather than by resort to force."

British Miners See Need

LONDON (AP)—Mr. Arthur Horner, President of the South Wales Miners' Federation, announced Oct. 2 that British miners would support 1,000 destitute children, victims of the civil war in Government Spain, for seven years. Mr. Horner said the Spanish Government would provide homes for the children.

Youngstown's 10-Year Plan Is Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Youngstown, "the steeliest steel city in the world," is embarking on a huge improvement program—a "10-Year Plan"—which will alter the City's physical appearance.

The City is getting the job done at about half price through the Public Works Administration.

The program includes construction of two bridges across the Mahoning River, known as "the Ruhr of America" because of the battery of iron and steel plants that line its banks, a new downtown fire and police headquarters and municipal court building, widening of numerous narrow streets and opening of some dead-end ones to form traffic arteries, construction of two swimming pools, improvement of parks and playgrounds, construction of several schools, and modernization of some old ones—a $7,000,000 program.

At the same time, Youngstown is getting a major federal low cost housing appropriation in return for clearing out its slums. The first project, costing nearly $3,500,000, is under way and more will follow on its completion.

A Frugal City

Youngstown, city of 182,000 and capital of the rich Youngstown steel district embracing a population of about 500,000, always has been known as a frugal city.

Home of large industrial concerns and wealthy families, it is proud of its low debt and good financial reputation, such a reputation, in fact, that it always has been able to borrow money at low interest rates. It boasts one of the lowest per capita debt rates of any large Ohio city.

It has been so watchful of that reputation it has neglected needed improvements, refusing to go into debt for them.

Bridges became inadequate to handle heavy traffic across the river; narrow streets were inadequate for automobile traffic, an ancient fire station had to be razed for safety's sake, leaving the city without sufficient downtown fire protection; an old police station and schools were declared entirely inadequate.

Taxpayers Ban Loans

Still Youngstown taxpayers declined to authorize spending of borrowed money for these improvements and Ohio law says 65 per cent of the voters must approve an improvement bond issue before it may be issued.

Youngstown officials, however, dreamed of some day making most of the improvements. They listed them, estimated the probable cost, dubbed the whole works the "10-Year Plan"—and virtually forgot about it.

They forgot about it until Mayor Lionel Evans read of the PWA's offer to pay 45 per cent of the costs of such projects if local sponsors raised the other 55 per cent.

Although Mr. Evans is a Republican, hostile to the Democratic Administration's "spending" program, he saw an opportunity to get the "10-Year Plan" completed at about half cost. So did the other Youngstown leaders, steel company executives, and Chamber of Commerce officials.

An intensive campaign was launched in eastern Ohio. A Public Improvements Committee, headed by J. Curtiss Allison was formed. The City's daily newspaper, The Vindicator, took up the cudgel, blanketing its front page almost daily with news of the campaign and photographs of neglected buildings, dead-end and narrow streets, and traffic jams. It pictured proposed improvements. Speakers at rallies called attention to the campaign. Virtually every organization in the city—civil, religious, fraternal, labor and business supported the movement.

Voters approved the program of city improvements but the school program fell about 600 ballots short of the required 65 per cent of the 40,000 votes cast. However, school officials learned they could raise funds by issuing bonds against indebtedness recently paid off, so their program also went through.

Work on the program already has started. Many property owners have agreed to donate land needed for street-widening purposes; still others have promised to turn over at actual cost or at a figure set by impartial appraisers property needed for other improvements. All work will be done by contractors, employing private labor at union rates of pay.

Did Radio Halt World War In Town Meeting of Universe?

(Continued from Page 1)

face of new techniques which the past headlong, breathless, crazy fortnight of war-scare developed in the radio towers of the world.

Oceanic Disturbances

Did the reader realize that in the midst of the frenzy the Atlantic's Heaviside layer went on a rampage, for unexplained reasons connected with sunspots, so that the most recent engineering technique was tested to the utmost to keep any voices at all coming from abroad?

Did the reader realize that electrical disturbances, in some way connected with sunspots, follow some sort of an 11-year cycle; and that, fortunately, the world at its moment of war madness was at the best point in the cycle to get good short-wave reception from nation to nation?

This mysterious medium of intercommunication, however, in the past month, has been filled with the voices of nation denouncing nation, and American listeners with short-wave equipment have heard in their front sitting rooms the proof of what newspapers were telling them, of the incomprehensible bitterness of European nationalities.

That is another incalculable development of radio. It couldn't have happened in 1914! Americans are brought into the vivid midst of war news and world affairs. Can the United States be called isolated when this writer, to take an instance, in a faraway farmhouse in the Blue Ridge mountains, with a group of week-enders, was able to tune in breathlessly on the farmer's radio and thereupon listened to a cultured English voice at station DJD, Berlin, denonuce the alleged brutalities of the Czechs, and heard thereafter in English, OLR4A, at Prague, make a reply?

Neutrality Hard Put

Three years after the start of the first world war, American sympathies and passions finally overcame its neutrality; how much sooner might it be in another crisis it must be asked, when Americans hear the appeals of the victim of possible aggression right in their own homes; perhaps the very shriek of shells from the battlefield, or the bombed city?

Radio stores in the Capital report tremendous interest in new sets and big sales in the past weeks. This has been true all over America. A radio official here figures that the power companies were the chief financial beneficiaries: they sell $150,000,000 of radio power a year, or perhaps $3,000,000 a week, and he estimated the amount had been stepped up to $10,000,000 a week in the crisis. Business in Washington almost stopped when the Hitler broadcasts were on the air, and the Chamberlain speech. The very taxicab drivers listened and knew what had been said and made comparison for themselves between the brawling bravura from Germany, and the solemn, weary almost despairing voice of Chamberlain from England.

Wide Audience

The taxi drivers heard the speech and so did kings and presidents. Mr. Roosevelt and Cordell Hull listened to Chancellor Hitler together at the White House; Mr. Roosevelt and his entire cabinet sat before the loudspeaker to listen to Mr. Chamberlain. For weeks in their minds had been running the plan for an appeal for peace; they had been waiting, waiting, waiting for the crucial moment, when the scales between war and peace should hang fluttering in the balance and the word of an aroused neutral might drop the imponderable weight of moral opinion into the decision.

The three-mile-long directional antennas by which short-wave European broadcasts are picked up and delivered to American homes found the process reversed when Roosevelt appeals were sent abroad. On Sept. 26 at 1:58 a. m. (two minutes before closing time) the Columbia Corporation got word from Washington that a Presidential message would be available at 3 a. m. Countermanding the usual orders to close, Columbia stayed on the air, aimed the directional antennas of W2XE at Europe and an hour later sent Europe its first word of the Roosevelt peace plea. That was 9 a. m. European time, and the news splashed all the afternoon London papers. Roosevelt's second message Wednesday, Sept. 28, was sent in like fashion, this time going at 10:30 p. m. or 4:30 a. m. Thursday, European time, on the very day, confidential reports had said, Chancellor Hitler planned to march. And if all this were not activity enough, German translations were prepared, sending the President's words directly into German homes in their native tongue.

What It Meant

What it all meant in statistical terms is just being told. The NBC figures that from Sept. 10 to Sept. 26 (Hitler's broadcast) it brought and broadcast 89 shortwave broadcasts from all over the map of Europe. Hitler, Chamberlain, Benes, Hodza, Mussolini, Litvinoff—all spoke into the American ear.

Reckoning on a somewhat longer period, CBS declares it used 2,847 minutes of broadcasting time, or just a few minutes short of two solid days given to bulletins, comment, and broadcasts from abroad. A total of 135 CBS broadcasts were heard from 14 different points in Europe, of which 98 were foreign pick-ups. The Mutual system was likewise busy.

Americans were learning about shortwave reception as individuals, even as the broadcasting corporations were learning a new news radio technique. American sets, costing as low as $50, were able to pick up many shortwave stations abroad. Shortwave reception is dependent in large part on a proper aerial; the "bouncing shortwave needs a long aerial to trap it, and even expensive sets are at a disadvantage in steel offices or apartment houses.

But Paris TPB7; DJB and DJD in Berlin; 2RO in Rome, and the big British station were heard individually by Americans ten of thousands of whom spent nights beside the glowing dial-light, their ear to the world.

New Radio Techniques

At the same time, the broadcasting companies were learning new techniques. A word should be said for Hans von Kaltenborn, CBS news analyst, who did an extraordinary job of interpolating smooth translations of Chancellor Hitler's speech, in the intervals of applause and afterwards, and used his equal facility in German and English to give unrehearsed explanations without a script of what was transpiring. Mr. Kaltenborn, Bob Trout at CBS, and similar commentators, have been sleeping on cots at headquarters, staying on a 24-hour day, surrounded by the attendant frenzied drama of a newspaper getting out election extras, plus the new romantic aspect of direct voice appeal.

Senator Bontecou Announces Withdrawal

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 3 (AP)—State Senator Frederick H. Bontecou, nominated last Thursday for Lieutenant-Governor by the Republican State Convention, disclosed today he had notified the Secretary of State of his withdrawal as a candidate for re-election to the Senate.

Mr. Bontecou, who was nominated as Senator from the Twenty-eighth District at the Republican primary in September, said his vacancy committee would meet tomorrow to name his successor.

Local Republican leaders indicated they favored John B. Van de Water, former corporation counsel and for many years a Dutchess County party leader, for the post.

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

San Vigilio, Italy

Monitor Camera Club from Elizabeth E. Nock, Berkeley, Calif.

Picturesque Scene Along the Shore of Beautiful Lake Garda

Quotation for Today

THOSE who are found blessing God under all their losses, shall find God blessing them after all their losses.—W. SECKER.

In Lighter Vein

Not His Fault

Professor: "Why are you tardy this morning, Mr. Jones?"

Jonesy: "Class started before I got here."—Atlanta Constitution.

SOMESENSE RHYMES

First we dig gold up
And then
Hide it in the ground
Again.

Frankly Speaking

American: "Why, in Hollywood we spend a million dollars on a picture an' think nothin' of it."

Englishman: "Neither do we."—Humorist.

Of Course

Whether your guests are staying for a day or a week, you should do everything you possibly can to make them feed at home.—Evening Paper.

After all, food costs money.—Humorist.

Today's Trend

"Do you remember when mothers used to hide the stepladder in order to keep the children out of the jam?"

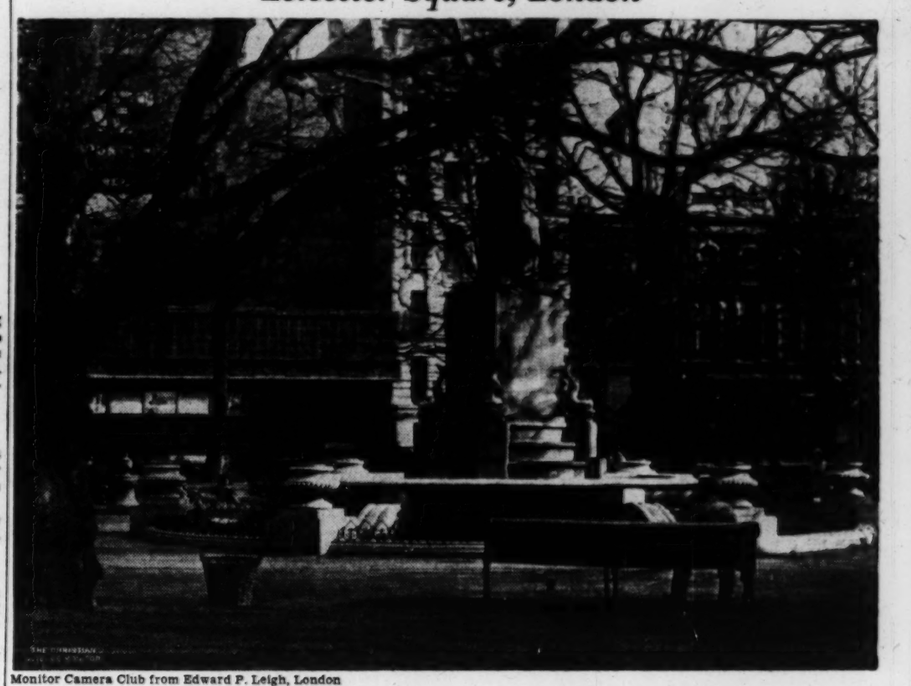
"Yes. And now they have to hide the car keys."—Christian Advocate.

Lavishly Done

The fellow had just got back from Hollywood. He had been dazzled by the display of glamour and greatness in the movie colony.

"Everything is done on a tremendous scale," he related to friends. "I attended dinner at a movie producer's home one evening; and, instead of using finger-bowls at the end of the meal, all the guests took showers!"—Tit-Bits.

Leicester Square, London



Monitor Camera Club from Edward P. Leigh, London

Lunch-Time Haunt of London's West End Workers. The Statue in the Center Is That of Shakespeare

Cornelia Crab Sees the Whole Island

A Story for Children

Cornelia Crab was sitting at the edge of her hole in the sand, thinking longing thoughts. She had just realized that all of her friends could fly, while she could only scuttle along in the sand.

"Of course, I get along all right," she said to herself. "But Peter Pelican and Hetty Heron and Gilbert Gull and Sammy Sandpiper can go up in the air whenever they like, and they can see so many more things than I can. What does our island look like, I wonder, from high in the air?"

She did not know she had said this out loud, but she had, and Peter Pelican heard. He was just landing from the air. At the same moment Hetty and Gilbert and Sammy came around from behind a rock. They were taking a morning stroll.

"Cornelia wants a ride in the air," announced Peter Pelican. "Shall I give her one?"

"I'd like to give her a ride," said Hetty Heron.

"And I would," said Gilbert Gull.

"So would I," said Sammy Sandpiper.

Cornelia Crab was surprised that everyone was so willing. She had never thought to ask any of them before, and now she could have four rides if she liked.

"Let Cornelia choose who shall take her first," said Peter Pelican.

"I don't know which of you to choose," Cornelia said doubtfully. Then she laughed. "I have an idea. Each one of you go and pick up the first shell you see on the beach. Then the one whose shell is the smallest will take me to ride first."

They all did as Cornelia said, and laid their shells in a row in front of her. Peter Pelican's was the smallest.

"Here goes, then," said he. "Climb up on my back and hold onto my neck with eight of your legs, but not with those two front ones—they'd pinch me."

Cornelia got herself settled, then Peter flapped his huge wings and up they rose toward the blue sky. They did not fly out over the water, but stayed above the island.

"Why!" cried Cornelia. "I see the whole island already—it isn't big at all! But it takes me half a day to walk all around it."

Higher they went, and higher.

"The island keeps getting smaller," said Cornelia. "Is it really shrinking?"

"No. That's only because we're so high up," Peter Pelican assured her. "The island hasn't really changed at all."

But Cornelia Crab had seen all she wanted to see. "Please take me down, Peter. I must see my island the way it really is. From up here, it begins to look like nothing at all."

So Peter Pelican obediently circled down again, and down and down until they reached the very spot where the others were all standing waiting on the beach.

"Well, am I next?" asked Gilbert Gull, who had found the next smallest shell after Peter's.

Cornelia slid quickly off Peter Pelican's back and dug her toes into the warm soft sand.

"Thank you all very much," she said firmly. "And thank you too, Peter. But one ride in the air is enough for all the rest of my life. I am a land crab, and I am glad my island is so large that it takes me half a day to walk around it, on my own legs!".

Trust

Because you "do not know,"
Is that a cause for fear?
Has not your pathway always been
Hidden till you drew near?
And have you not the same Guide still?
And are you not as dear?

Because you "cannot see"
Just how He will provide,
Does that restrict His mighty power,
Or make His love less wide?
If you will trust Him to the end,
You shall be satisfied.

—Mary E. Tongue

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Nature fools us occasionally by letting blue, green, and even red snow fall. The colors are produced by countless fungi.

A Rebus: C on T in U E (continue).

Letter Juggling: General, enlarge.

Find the Numbers: 4.84 and 2.42.

Fun With Antonyms: Abandon-maintain; alleviate-aggravate; reside-migrate; remove-restore; accost-ignore; concede-renounce; cling-loosen; condemn-glorify; progress-retrogress, improve-impair.

A Noble Foe

When, at last, it seemed that victory for the Union cause could not be far away, Lincoln set out to visit all the wounded soldiers at City Point. Speaking to those who had been laid low in the defense of the Nation, he said, "Gentlemen, the war seems about over, and I must shake the hand of and say a good word to every brave fellow who has aided in the glorious work."

The President did not forget the Rebel soldiers being cared for in the wards near by, but went about them, inquiring after their welfare and looking after their needs.

After Lincoln had departed, one of the rebel boys, learning of his identity, sat up in bed exclaiming, "Is that the kind of man we have been fighting against for four years? Why, he even recognized a rebel and treated him as well as any of his own. If God spares my life, I will never again raise my arms against the United States Government."

Bible Facts

Prepared for *The Christian Science Monitor* by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Plain of Ono

It is recorded in Nehemiah 6:2 that Sanballat the Samaritan and his friend Geshem sought to persuade Nehemiah to meet with them "in some one of the villages in the plain of Ono," their object being, as Nehemiah realized, "to do him mischief."

Ono itself was one of the towns in the territory of Benjamin and, according to I Chron. 8:12, was built by a certain Shamah, who also erected the neighboring town of Lod—the Lydda of the New Testament period. Since this Lydda, or Lod, is known to have been situated some 12 miles southeast of Joppa, it is assumed that Ono, and the plain on which it stood, must have been somewhere in the same vicinity. According to the Rabbis, the towns of Ono and Lod were only about three miles apart.

Sunbonnet Sue

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Sleeping Porch Bedspreads

You can easily sell all-weather bedspreads for use on sleeping porches, if you make up a few in the different colors of the new soft-finished oilcloths. These can be made to match any color scheme you may have an order for.

Make them large enough to come well over all the bed coverings, and furnish strong tape ties at each corner. These bedspreads can be tied tightly in place over the bedding, and a sudden rain will not hurt the bedding. But they make their strongest appeal to the housewife by keeping the dust from the bedding.—Mrs. H. C., Boone, Iowa.

What Is There to Hide?

Julius Drusus, a Roman tribune, had a house so situated that several of its apartments lay exposed to the view of the neighborhood. A builder came to him and said that for five talents he would alter it so that it would not have that inconvenience.

"I will give thee ten talents," said Drusus, "if thou canst make my house outwardly visible in every room of it so that all the city may behold in what manner I lead my life."

Daily Anecdote

Equal to the Occasion

Robert, Duke of Normandy, was noted for his wit and affability; so greatly, in fact, that the Emperor decided to put him to a test. The Duke and his retinue of nobles were accordingly invited to a feast at the Emperor's palace, but the ruler took care to have all tables and seats filled with guests, and instructed all present to take no notice of the Duke and his men when they arrived.

When the Duke entered and found all the places filled, he said not a word, nor did he display any sign of displeasure, but led his men to the empty end of the room and there seated them on the floor, each man resting upon his cloak. The party ate some food that was offered them, and then took their departure in a most agreeable manner. But, strange to relate, each man left upon the floor his expensive, richly made cloak.

The Emperor, who had noted with extreme satisfaction all the movements of the Duke and his party, dispatched a courtier and begged the men to don their cloaks. But now Robert, Duke of Normandy, displayed the full measure of his witty and agreeable nature.

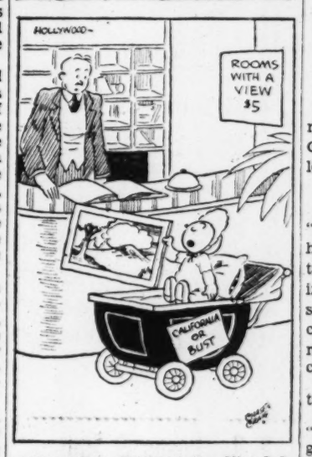
"Go and tell your master," he said, "that it is not the custom of the Normans to carry away with them the seats they use at an entertainment."

Usefulness

Every one in the world is bound to the world of men and women outwardly by obedience, and inwardly by love and sympathy; and growing out of this is usefulness.

The most useful of the arts is the art of being useful.—Benjamin Franklin.

Little Chauncey



"How Much Without the View? I Brought My Own!"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

The Why Game

Children love to make silly rhymes, so we often play the Why Game. One time one will say, "I love you."

Then another asks, "Why?"

And the first replies, for example, "Because your nose matches your hose," or "Because your skin is so thin," or "You don't scold if stockings are rolled"—and all such nonsense answers. This game makes the children think fast; and some rhymes come back that are really clever.

The next time the game is started, the question may be, "I wear green."

"Why?" And the rhyme might be, "Because you love to be seen in your gaudy green," or "Wearing grass green, how you preen."—Margaret C. R., Boone, Iowa.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Faithful Servant

(Kansas City Star)

Waynesville, N. C.

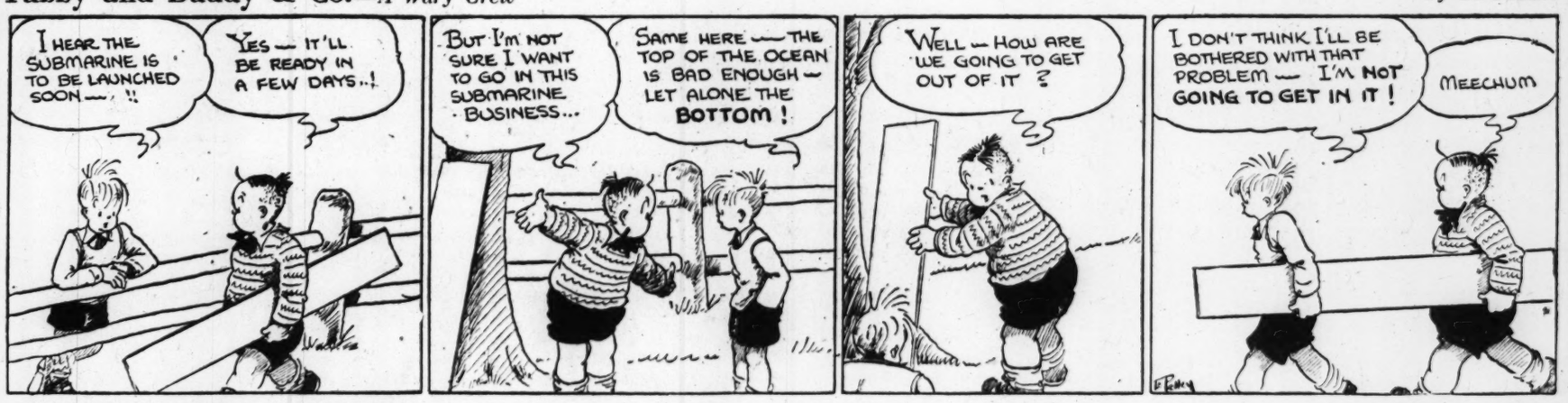
Roy Moseman, blind, 35-year-old newspaper route carrier here, believes his "Seeing Eye" dog, Sally, a Black Labrador, is the only dog in the country that knows every subscriber on a newspaper route.

Sally knows Moseman's subscribers even better than he does. If he appears to forget one on his daily rounds, the dog tugs at her harness and refuses to move on until the subscriber is served.

If Moseman misses his aim in tossing a paper into a subscriber's porch, Sally quickly corrects the error by picking up the paper and putting it where it should be.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Wary Crew*

By LE PELLEY


I HEAR THE SUBMARINE IS TO BE LAUNCHED SOON— !!
YES— IT'LL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS..!
BUT I'M NOT SURE I WANT TO GO IN THIS SUBMARINE BUSINESS...
SAME HERE— THE TOP OF THE OCEAN IS BAD ENOUGH— LET ALONE THE BOTTOM!
WELL— HOW ARE WE GOING TO GET OUT OF IT ?
I DON'T THINK I'LL BE BOTHERED WITH THAT PROBLEM— I'M NOT GOING TO GET IN IT!
MEECHUM

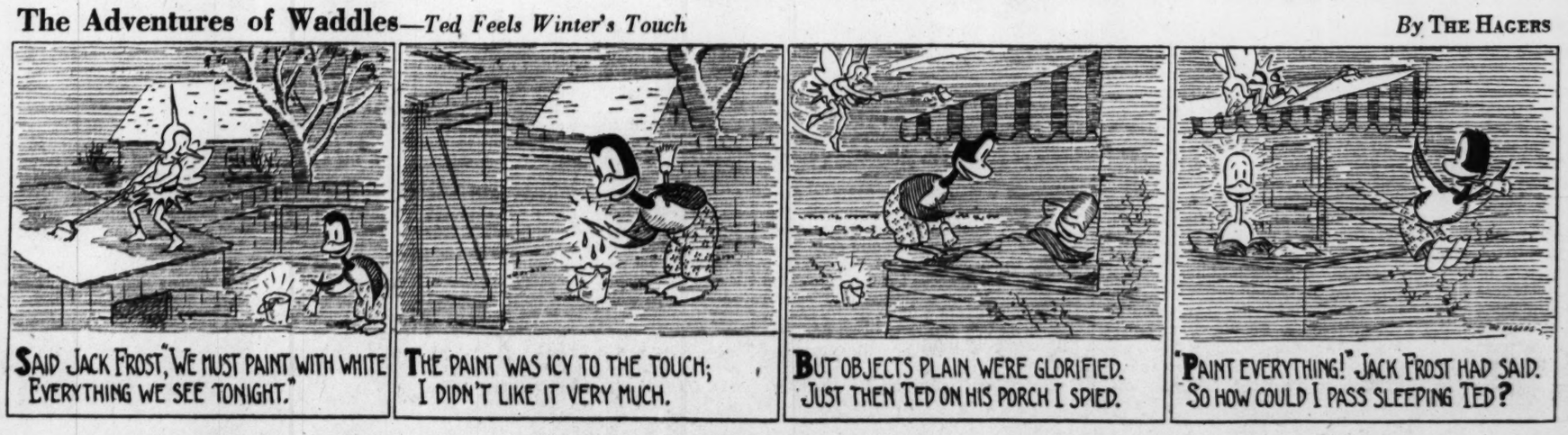
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Needs Looking Into*

By CARMACK

I've been puzzled by a mysterious bombardment of my dog house lately—
And try as I might—
I haven't been able to find out who is doing it—
I even tried staying on guard outside only to have nothing happen—
Finally I thought of a plan, and I went to get Sponge to help me carry it out—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted Feels Winter's Touch*

By THE HAGERS


SAID JACK FROST, "WE MUST PAINT WITH WHITE EVERYTHING WE SEE TONIGHT."
THE PAINT WAS ICY TO THE TOUCH; I DIDN'T LIKE IT VERY MUCH.
BUT OBJECTS PLAIN WERE GLORIFIED. JUST THEN TED ON HIS PORCH I SPIED.
"PAINT EVERYTHING!" JACK FROST HAD SAID. SO HOW COULD I PASS SLEEPING TED?

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's a touch of natural color in cryptic form:

ERUTAN OPPQV TV PXXR-VYPERQQZ CZ QNUUYED CQTN, DANNE, REF NGNE ANF VEPH ORQQ. UIN XPQPAV RAN JAP-FTXNF CZ XPTEUQNVV OTEDY.

A Rebus

This comes from The Enigma, publication of the National Puzzlers' League. The letters below, in their present position, represent an 8-letter word. The lines below contain a clue:

C
UTE

Keep on, keep on, and you'll succeed.
If my advising, you will heed.

Letter Juggling

Two different 7-letter words may be formed from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A E E G L N R

Find the Numbers

One number is twice as large as another, and the sum of the two numbers is 7.26. Find the numbers.

Fun With Antonyms

From Synonyms we turn, today, to words and their Antonyms. Try matching each correctly as indicated by the example shown:

1	abandon	loosen	
2	alleviate	glorify	
3	reside	maintain	1
4	remove	impair	
5	accost	retrogress	
6	concede	migrate	
7	cling	restore	
8	condemn	aggravate	
9	progress	renounce	
10	improve	ignore	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

The Ideal as a Goal

If there is anything in the world a person should fight for, it is the freedom to pursue his ideal; because in that is his greatest opportunity for self-expression, for the unfoldment of the greatest thing possible to him.—Orison Swett Marden.

Peace and Strength

With peace that comes of purity,
And strength to simple justice due,
So runs our loyal dream of thee;
God, of our fathers! Make it true.

—Whittier

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Peace and the People

MOBILIZED peace sentiment was the most notable feature of last week's crisis. Every observer is agreed that never has popular insistence on peace been so powerful. Benito Mussolini has never been able by the wildest war talk to evoke the enthusiasm he won as a peacemaker. Adolf Hitler was acclaimed in Germany for keeping the peace more than for winning Sudetenland. Anyone who listened to Mr. Chamberlain's reception at Heston Airport could have no doubt about the British people's feeling. In every land it was the same.

The British Prime Minister, reporting to the House of Commons, himself declares:

> The strongest force of all was the unmistakable sense of unanimity among the peoples of the world that war somehow must be averted.

There can be no doubt about the people's pressure for peace. But there must remain a doubt whether war was averted at Munich. Unless it be assumed both that Chancellor Hitler would have gone to war and that the present absence of open hostilities can be converted into genuine peace, that doubt persists.

About the first it is now useless to debate, although for future guidance it may be useful to find out whether Herr Hitler knew that he would not have to go to war before he committed himself. About the second, it is probably necessary for the present to wait and see what results Mr. Chamberlain's method of friendly consultation produces.

In the Commons debate Mr. Duff Cooper and Mr. Eden urged another method—resistance. They believe that mobilization of the fleet and the declaration that Britain, France and Russia would support Czechoslovakia if attacked were better peace instruments than concessions.

It must be said that earlier concessions have not achieved a firm peace. Since 1933 the world has increased its expenditures for arms from $4,000,000,000 to $17,000,000,000. And almost before the Munich ink is dry demands are heard for vast new increases. That is one measure of how much "peace" has been made. Yet Mr. Chamberlain believes that Munich was only a prelude; that it opens the way to genuine appeasement and then to disarmament.

There is certainly the hope that German desire for expansion can be fully occupied in peaceable lines for sometime to come. Whether it will be peaceable, whether real appeasement is possible should be clear in another year. If by then there is not such a gain in security that the nations are at least ready to abandon the arms race it should be apparent that some return must be made to the collective security ideal and that there must be a firm stand before consultation can be really friendly and peace-producing.

The people can well keep up the pressure for peace. It is clear that Munich did not fully express their desires or satisfy them. It hardly did more than reflect an aversion to war. That aversion is not the same thing as a positive peace purpose. It can be exploited and abused by any threat of war. It furnishes no firm foundation for a peace of justice, reason, and honor. It is no more than a "peace panic." But the people have aspirations for genuine peace. They will make sacrifices for it. When the crisis was at its height it was not the people who flinched. And they can find ways to make effective this just desire for peace.

Hungary Follows Suit

ONE of the most striking aspects of the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia is the similarity of the methods employed by Germany, Poland, and now Hungary, to annex the territories in which minorities of their peoples live. Godesberg supplied the pattern: impatience with negotiations, a threat of invasion, finally negotiations—in what Hungary now describes in its demands as "the right atmosphere." It seems hardly a question which state, Hungary or Czechoslovakia, will be favored by the outcome of the negotiations to take place between the Prague and Budapest governments.

Between 700,000 and 800,000 Hungarians were included in the state of Czechoslovakia as patterned in the Treaty of Versailles. Like the other minorities they were protected by the Treaty of St. Germain. Their grievances are similar to those of the Sudeten Germans, and probably consist, in like proportions, of the tangible and intangible, the real and the imaginary. The conflict between national cultures, the losses which large landholders felt as a result of agrarian reforms, the reluctance of the state to grant local autonomy, are typical of minority grievances throughout this part of Europe.

The Hungarians in Czechoslovakia, moreover, felt more keenly their desire to be united with Hungary than did the Sudeten Germans with Germany, for the Sudetenland had not been territory of Germany proper before the World War, whereas the Hungarian territories had been part of Hungary. Aside from this demand for revision of boundaries for patriotic reasons, the Hungarians had grievances against Prague on grounds of minority administration, and in 1929 requested that the League of Nations send an international commission to investigate their situation.

In most minorities claims may be found some justification for resentment against the state. Humane people everywhere would welcome adjustments which could be depended on to improve the conditions of minorities and small peoples generally. Therefore it should be clear that attachment to the democratic ideal for which the now weakened state of Czechoslovakia has stood for twenty years explains only in minor part the reserved attitude with which democratic peoples regard the triumphs of the minorities in that country. The qualified welcome for these adjustments is explainable in larger part by the fact that in methods of force, which have been applied alike in the Sudeten, the Polish and the Hungarian areas, can lie no guarantee of minority rights, or indeed of any rights not claimed with benefit of bayonet.

Comic Is Not the Word

COMIC is the word which James J. (Gene) Tunney, successful prize-fighter and unsuccessful reformer-from-within the liquor industry, applies to the pretensions of the distillers that they are aiming to promote moderation (less buying of liquor) among the people (their customers).

"There is something comic," Mr. Tunney said, probably without a laugh, in addressing the United Restaurant Liquor Dealers of Manhattan, "about a group which spends great sums to advertise the virtue of moderation and then breaks the backs of its representatives to make them meet impossible sales quotas. There is no moderation on the part of the distillers."

Comic? There must be another word for it.

Pruning the Tree of Knowledge

SIR WILLIAM BRAGG, President of Britain's Royal Society, urged, in a recent speech, the need for reducing the vast accumulation of out-of-date textbooks that cumbers public and private libraries. It is high time that attention was directed to this problem.

Educational institutions in Britain can be depended on, for the most part, to keep their books up to date; but the public library, which is often firm on the point of excluding the ephemeral novel, is seldom quick to perceive the ephemeral textbook, and to exclude it when its day is over. Yet "lumber" no more deserves a place for being learned than for being lurid.

The many independent students, and inquiring laymen, who use these libraries, who cannot always avail themselves of expert advice on the choice of technical books, and must take what the hand finds on their subject, deserve that the same effort be made as in the case of those who read for pleasure, to help them to avoid wasting their time.

Annie at the Game

"BATTER UP! Play ball!" The World Series, sometimes jocosely called "World Serius," is scheduled to start in the Chicago National League park October fifth. Hundreds of notables will be present, but one notable will be present in name only. During the games the radio listeners may hear that "Smith gets a walk" or "Jones gets an Annie Oakley." The team in the field dislikes Annie, but the team at bat adores her, for she may fill the bases or force a runner across home plate. Annie's popularity varies along the line of possession. Some ball fans are lucky enough to have Annie with them; in that event, her popularity is unquestioned. But let her pop up with the team these fans are not supporting, and straightway she becomes quite unpopular.

Once upon a time Annie Oakley was a real flesh-and-blood person, touring throughout the country with a circus. She was an expert marksman, or maybe the term should be "markswoman." She could cancel a postage stamp with her rifle at a relatively long distance, or put so many holes in an ordinary name card that you would think somebody had serried it with a hand punch. Now Jimmy Johnston, a promoter at Madison Square Garden, noticed that the box office plentifully punched complimentary tickets; so he started the custom of designating a pass as an Annie Oakley. Today her name signifies free admission. When a player in a ball game is passed to first base through loose pitching, this free travel is sometimes called an Annie Oakley, too.

If anybody should ask who is the most popular young lady at ball games, just answer "Annie," and you cannot go wrong. At football and basketball tussles, too, you can bank on Annie having many excited and avid adherents. So it's "Play ball!" But don't leave Annie at home. Take her along when you can, though she rarely gets anyone into the World Series.

"Innocent of the Law"

Book News of the Day

JUDGE ROBERT DAY is known to all students of Irish history as one of the four judges who presided over the second of the famous Magee trials. These two trials Daniel O'Connell, as counsel for Magee, audaciously turned into an indictment of English rule in Ireland. They made O'Connell the champion of Irish nationality; they began the destruction of the aristocratic junta which the Free State has completed.

Seen through the eyes of O'Connell Judge Day was a man who always "agreed with the last speaker." "Most innocent of the law" Dan dubbed him, and told how he once took advantage of that innocence to procure an acquittal for a client who had stolen some goats. O'Connell quoted an old Act of Parliament which empowered owners of cornfields and gardens to destroy all goats trespassing thereon. He contended that the legal power to destroy defined by this act demonstrated that goats were not property, and hence he who stole them was not legally a thief. The incident throws light on both Judge Day and the Liberator.

* * *

Seen through the eyes of Mrs. Day, the wife of his grandson, in MR. JUSTICE DAY OF KERRY, by Ella B. Day (Exeter, England: William Pollard & Co., Ltd. 12s. 6d.) Justice Day is a kindly gentleman of the old school, conservative in thought, intensely loyal to Crown and Constitution. He hated the doctrines of the French Revolution, opposed all parliamentary reform. He was a friend of Grattan but voted for the Union of 1801. He favored Roman Catholic Emancipation but not O'Connell's agitation for it.

His attitude is typical of the absolute blindness of the Protestant ascendancy of his day to the claims of the Irish people. Any agitation for their rights was regarded by Judge Day as unspeakable effrontery and treason to the privileges and powers of the Protestant oligarchy. His diary well reveals how the Irish judiciary of the time confused politics with justice, well substantiates O'Connell's denunciation of the Irish courts. To Justice Day, Wellington not O'Connell was the author of Roman Catholic Emancipation. "None but the magnanimous Wellington could have achieved this magnanimous measure," he records. He could not see that Wellington's and Peel's part in Emancipation was only surrender to the popular agitation raised by O'Connell.

As a portrait of the typical ascendancy mentality of its day, Mrs. Day's biography is a valuable footnote to the years of Irish history which lie between the Battle of the Boyne and the time of Parnell.

H. R.

Now That the Excitement is Over

A Man Can See Farther There

WE SLEPT in the outskirts of Elko, to the lullaby of coyotes howling far off in the hills, and awoke before dawn. Much of the delight of travel in the West comes from being up and away well before sunrise; seeing the long road ahead brighten as the sky pales, the shadows dissolve from the folded mountains, the indescribable clarity of the atmosphere as the sun, leaping above the horizon, takes command and routs the early morning chill.

The Bonneville salt flats gleamed like packed snow, stretching away to barren, jagged mountains. Sweeping with the dust of a following wind around a gaunt headland, we came upon the green waters of the mountain-locked Salt Lake. We remembered then Jim Bridger, whose fort we had promised ourselves to see that day, and thought that even he must have been surprised to discover here salt marshes and bitter water when he had thought himself still far from the sea.

We breakfasted in Salt Lake City, and found it clean and gleaming as a jewel; a city so prodigal of its mountain heritage that clear snow water races and sparkles down the gutters of its steep-pitched streets; and a little later we looked upon autumn plaques of scarlet, brown, lilac and gold on the western slopes of the Wasatches, and were hard put to it to decide which was leaf and which rock. We stopped as travelers should at the entrance to the canyon east of the city and looked back on the valley and the glittering walls and peaks beyond, and thought the view one of the marvels of the world; this cluster of spires and domes between snow fields and salt water; this empire carved from a wasteland of austere beauty.

The highway parallels the railroad, and as we neared the tracks, or climbed high above them so that they were like a child's toy on the canyon floor, we could not, for all the modern "exposés," look upon them with cynicism. For if there were robber barons connected with this railroading enterprise, gigantic and daring in its day, there were also men of high courage and vision and faith. They were not pigmies at heart who crossed these mountains with steel.

We left this canyon and passed through others, walled by cliffs from which gargoyle forms, wind and water carved, grinned down at us, and came out into a high rolling country that tilted always upward toward the continental divide. And in the afternoon we stopped at old Fort Bridger, where the canny mountain man had set his trading post on an island formed by the meandering brooks of Black's Fork, so that he could see far in all directions and scan his visitors before they approached too closely.

We knew, of course, that the fort now standing there was not the same that Bridger built in 1843; his was destroyed by fire and the present buildings were erected much later. Still, it is the site well known to the old trappers and to the emigrants, who made their last repairs and provisioning there before taking the trail that led around the south end of the Great Salt Lake to California. Those bound for Oregon, or who took the northern branch of the California road, stopped again at Fort Hall on the Snake River.

These are old things now, being buried more deeply each year by the slow drift of time; but the shapes of past events and people long gone stir strangely sometimes in the mind, and it was for a little space almost as if by thinking of him we could put him there again; the tall, wiry man who discovered the Salt Lake in 1824, when he was barely nineteen, and who for half a century thereafter lived a life that has become one of the great American legends.

The place was lonely and silent. Frost had turned the aspen leaves to golden disks, and the distant hills glittered with early snow. We recalled the story of Bridger's pathetic plea when, an old man with his eyesight fading, he cried from the safe comfort of his farm near Kansas City: "Let me go back to the mountains. A man can see farther there."

See farther? We could see, with a quick and burning pride in America, in humanity, the spirit that had brought him here, and the covered wagons and the railroad. There is no true name for that thing in our language; but travel on an autumn day from Elko, Nevada, to Bridger's Fort in Wyoming and I promise you that you will catch a glimpse of it.

MARY ZIRKLE

North . . South . . East . . West

Political Opportunism

By Frank L. Perrin

NO ONE at all familiar with the course of events in New York State could have doubted the ultimate action of the Republican convention in Saratoga Springs. The nomination of Mr. Thomas E. Dewey, New York County Prosecuting Attorney, as the candidate for Governor at the November election was a foregone conclusion. His record to date as the enemy of the political spoilers, of Tammany Hall, of protected crime and purchased privilege, has made him the champion and hero of millions of decent and law-abiding people everywhere. To that extent he has emerged, and has qualified himself, as a leader.

But it may be, after all, that the virtually unanimous call echoed by the delegates to the Saratoga convention was inspired more by selfish opportunism than by gratification in the accomplishments of Prosecutor Dewey. Certainly there is not indicated an overweening desire to see his work in the cause in which he has proved himself a specialist continue until the flimsy but tenacious structure which he, almost singlehanded, has attacked is destroyed. Perish the thought, the insinuating suspicion, that there are men powerful and influential in Republican Party councils who may be alarmed lest the trail upon which Mr. Dewey has proceeded lead finally into compromising and embarrassing territory.

* * *

Victory for Mr. Dewey and the Republican Party in New York in November would automatically put an end to the personally conducted crusade now so vigorously being carried on in New York City. The process is not unlike that which would be followed in promoting a master workman in a factory to the position of personnel manager, or making a first-class carpenter an inspector of the equipment used by others of the trade. The expert skill, the will and courage to do the thing most needed, the vision to see beyond and above the clouds and fog of selfishness and acquisitiveness, should be recognized and utilized to the advantage of society rather than to the temporary advantage of a political party or machine.

There is no doubt that Mr. Dewey, in the Governor's office in Albany, will, if elected, display courage and skill as an administrator. But that is not the matter of chief concern. He is, essentially, a career man. He has followed, a third of a century later, the path of Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, once a prosecutor and later a Governor. Folk, like Dewey, excelled in the role of State's Attorney. As Governor he was no greater than many of those who preceded and some of those who have succeeded him. A specialist was made an orderly and dignified servant of the people, circumscribed and hedged in by the formalities of his office, and, by intended kindness and generosity, deprived of the working tools of his profession.

* * *

Dismissing, for the moment, the vagrant suspicion of connivance or intentional handicapping or checkmating, with any design to place hindrances in the way of a determined prosecutor, the conviction persists that the American public, like people everywhere, are somewhat too impulsive in acclaiming their heroes today, and equally as thoughtless and unjust in dethroning or figuratively beheading them tomorrow. In these changing moods there is reflected the instability and the unreliability of the human emotions which we recognize, in others, as cupidity, hero worship, opportunism, and other more or less reprehensible weaknesses.

It is not, it should be realized, the courageous person who is an opportunist. The readiness to grasp at the new, the untried, the unproved, indicates a yielding to despair or defeatism. The temptation is to forget that there exists, now as always, that which has been proved and found sufficient to the need of the hour, that which is established and which has come to be recognized as orderly, legitimate, and substantial. The lodestar has not departed from its fixed position. Humanity's code has not been amended or abridged. False gods have not risen beyond the clay and the clouds with a delegated charter of authority to which man must subscribe.

If we have erred, or if we continue to err, it is because we have, in ignorance or fear, yielded at least partial allegiance to these designing and false masters. Opportunism is chief among these.

The Wide Horizon

Mercy for the Hunted

By Malcolm Bayley

CLUBWOMEN in two score American states, whose legislatures convene during the coming year, have an opportunity to put an end to a cruel practice by outlawing the steel trap which does not kill at once but causes prolonged suffering. The impetus is furnished by a resolution of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, favoring state laws against such traps and the example this year of the clubwomen of Kentucky, who, led by Miss Lucy Furman, overcame organized opposition and obtained the enactment of a law abolishing use of the old torture devices.

Clubwomen from many states promised Miss Furman, who spoke before the Conservation Department of the General Federation at its triennial convention at Kansas City in May, that they would inaugurate campaigns this fall. The simplicity of Miss Furman's method in Kentucky and its success augur well for these campaigns if Kentucky's plan is followed.

The steel trap of commerce was first marketed in 1850. Trapping up to twenty years ago was confined to the finer species of furbearers—beaver, otter, marten, and fisher—but with their virtual extermination the fur trade turned its attention to the more common animals and began to promote the present fashion for cheap furs. Since that time, every small creature of wood, field, and stream has been caught for this purpose, and boys and men on every farm have been enlisted in the army of fur hunters. More than 100,000,000 pelts a year have been sold on the North American market for many years, until much of the continent's wild life has been destroyed.

* * *

Just as for years nothing was done about the aigrette cruelty until the late Edward W. Bok brought it vividly before the nation, no one thought to raise a hand against the cruelty of trapping until the late Commander Edward Breck of Massachusetts, stirred by what he saw in the North Woods, founded the Anti-Steel-Trap League. This had the dual object of offering money prizes to inventors of painless traps and educating women on the manner in which their furs were obtained. Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske also did much to promote fur farming and to outlaw the products of cruelty—but cruel trapping persisted.

South Carolina, to whose State Federation of Women's Clubs goes the credit, was the first State to outlaw the steel trap.

Miss Furman, through her work at the Hindman Settlement School in the Kentucky mountains, learned more about trapping than most women. She already was well known to publishers through her series of stories in the Century Magazine and Atlantic Monthly. An article by her in the Atlantic about trapping came to the attention of the Anti-Steel-Trap League, which made her a vice-president and enlisted her support.

The Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs had resolved to work for an anti-steel trap law in 1934. A bill failed of passage in 1936. In 1938 the campaign was renewed and, in spite of intense opposition from steel trap manufacturers, trappers' associations, and fur buyers, victory perched on the clubwomen's standards.

The plan was simplicity itself. The leading newspapers—which generally are ready to aid such a cause in every large city—gave liberally of their space, which had an educational effect. Every district convention was instructed to have individual clubs approach their legislators. When the session began, each club was called upon to get up a petition in duplicate, one addressed to its Representative and one to its Senator, signed by its members and by as many others in the city or town. If this failed, telegrams were sent as possible. It was the old familiar pressure method, but it brought results. The Kentucky Senate passed the bill unanimously; the House by a majority of thirty.

One of the unexpected occurrences during the Kentucky campaign was the announcement, while the fight was on, that the largest manufacturer of steel traps had purchased the rights to and would market at a cheap price the best of the new, painless, chain-loop traps. Undoubtedly, the efforts of the federated clubs in various states influenced this company. Its action nullified the argument that passage of the law would put an end to all trapping.

Massachusetts is one state which has an opportunity to redeem itself. An anti-steel trap law was enacted in 1930, but two years later legislators listened to a minority and relegated the law to local option, which has the effect of nullifying it.

Mirror of World Opinion

Holland and Common Sense

In Holland and the Nordic countries, rural areas no longer have any hovels nor the towns any poor districts.

Social legislation is so complete, so well co-ordinated, that downright poverty is practically nonexistent. . . . In Holland and the Scandinavian countries, the children have not suffered from the depression; thanks to generous unemployment allowances and free meals their growth has remained normal.—Dr. René Sand, Professor at the University of Brussels, in "Democracies and Social Progress." (Published in *Monde Libre*, Paris.)